

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 28 1911

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號八十一月四英港香

\$80 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WRECKED ASIA.

BURNT TO WATER EDGE AND LOOTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Shanghai, April 28, 10.35 p.m.

The latest information is to the effect that the wrecked s.s. Asia has been burned to the water edge.

This is probably the act of fishermen, who had looted almost everything they could carry away.

Shortly before midnight, on Sunday night was received here that the P.M.S. Asia, bound for Hongkong to Shanghai, had met with an accident at Finger Rock, near to the Tschow Islands and about 200 miles from Shanghai, says the "N.C.D. News." The first intimation received by the agent, Mr. R. C. Morton, was through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Japan, who stated that a message had been received to the effect that Taipeh had received a wireless telegram that the P.M.S. Asia, bound from Hongkong to Shanghai, had met with an accident at Finger Rock. A later message through the same source read that: The Asia seems to be unable to wire. America Maru wired to Asia that she was going to the rescue and received in reply "04." There was no further answer. Yesterday afternoon the U.S. gunboat Helena left Shanghai to proceed to the scene of the accident, and at a later hour, the Kochien Transportation Co. steamer Shunfung, which had been requisitioned at an early hour by Mr. Morton, left Shanghai fully equipped. The position of the Asia is said to be about Long, 121.54 E., Lat. 28.34 N.

The T.K.K.S. America Maru left Shanghai for Hongkong on Saturday night and, from the time that the wireless messages were received, it is supposed that she must have passed the scene of the accident before receiving the call for assistance, but would then put back and stand by to render assistance.

THE PRIZE RING.

WOLGAST WINS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 27, 10 p.m.

Ad. Wolgast managed to beat Hogan in two rounds.

[Wolgast, who is short in stature and reach, is best at close quarters. He is a hard fighter. He was the amateur champion.]

It is amusing to read the American papers re. Wolgast. The latter met 'knock-out' Brown at the New York, N.S.C. on 1st March. Brown is described as 'a little cock-eyed Dutchman, who never claimed any pretensions to being anything but a rough and ready fighter without any foolish championship notions,' yet he handed out a terrible licking to the 'alleged light weight champion.' In the second round Brown 'almost put the kibosh on the champion. Anyhow Brown beat Wolgast badly; he also later defeated one-round Hogan, yet neither of these pugilists would consent to meet Moran.—"The Asian."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

INCENDIARISM AT CANTON.

VICEROY'S YAMEN FIRED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 28, 7.30 a.m.

The Yamen of the Viceroy of Canton was fired last night at 7 p.m.

Fortunately the Viceroy was saved from the consequences of the conflagration.

The guards opened fire on the incendiaries, and several of the would-be assassins were killed.

A number have been arrested.

The fire was got under control after burning for about an hour.

The city gates have been closed, but the people are quiet.

MARTIAL LAW PRO- CLAIMED.

RIVER BOATS BEING SEARCHED AND DETAINED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 28, 11.15 a.m.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Canton.

The Viceroy is taking the most stringent measures to put down the revolution.

The river boats are being detained and searched carefully for arms which it is known the rebels have.

The rioters wore a white band on their heads, when they set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen.

The trains have stopped running.

The rioting outside the Viceroy's Yamen was of a serious character, and the foreign buildings of the Yamen have been burnt.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Shanghai, April 24. Meats-chappi, etc. in Langkat, Ld. Tls. 100 cash. Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Co., Ld. Tls. 85 cash. Cheng Rubber Tls. 3 1.2 cash. Consolidated Rubber Tls. 4 cash. Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Tls. 6 1.2 cash. Shanghai Ice C. S. & H. Co., Ld. Tls. 121.2 cash. Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Tls. 105 cash, and 6 per cent. debentures 1900 at Tls. 104 cash. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Tls. 65 cash.

One of the largest audiences of Chinese young men ever gathered in Shanghai crowded the Martyrs' Memorial Hall on Saturday night to hear Mr. Shorwood Eddy give the first of his services of addresses on "National Ideals."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ADMIRAL LEADS THE TROOPS.

FIERCE FIGHT IN FRONT OF YAMEN.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Canton, April 28, 9 a.m.

At seven o'clock last night revolutionaries, armed with rifles and bombs, gathered in force and marched upon the Viceroy's Yamen.

News of the threatened attack preceded them, and Admiral Li gathered together his troops and prepared to meet the attack. He told them in person.

A fierce little fight ensued. The Admiral and his men fought determinedly and eventually succeeded in driving off the revolutionaries, but not before they had suffered some loss. Several Viceregal braves were killed and wounded, but the attackers suffered much more heavily, many of them being killed.

The other Yamens and public offices were not molested, but the telegraphic office was closed to all but official messages.

The rioters were a white band on their heads, when they set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen.

The trains have stopped running.

The rioting outside the Viceroy's Yamen was of a serious character, and the foreign buildings of the Yamen have been burnt.

Steamers Stopped.

[SHAT PO SERVICE]

Canton, April 28, 12 p.m.

For forty-eight hours the

running of steamers between Hongkong and Canton has been suspended.

RUMOURED NATIVE RISING.

ALLEGED MUTINY OF CAN- TON RECRUITS.

A SERIOUS POSITION.

RECRUITS ARMS RENDERED USELESS BY OFFICIAL ORDER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 27.

Ever since the assassination of the late Tartar General, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising will soon break out, coupled with the mutiny of the Canton recruits who are alleged to have entertained feelings of discontent. Of course this unusual and alarming report has given anxiety to the people here. As I have already

reported, the able and energetic Viceroy has taken every precaution.

This morning a number of launches were seen on the river carrying many regiments of braves who have been sent to Canton from various districts to watch any sign of trouble. The trouble between the revolutionaries and the police early last year taught the officials a lesson to keep all these troublesome recruits in restraint, and hope is entertained that nothing will happen.

From other sources we learn rumour is current that the newly trained soldiers are in league with revolutionaries and that to-morrow the city will be seized.

The army officers acting on these rumours have taken precautionary measures and have ordered that all rifles in the hands of troops should be relieved of certain parts of their mechanism in order they may be rendered useless.

This action will greatly minimise the danger from the rebellious soldiers, if the rumour proved correct, and they will have no arms with which to fight.

The wife of the late Tartar General is the younger sister of Sheung Chi Hang, Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, who is extremely grieved at the death of his brother-in-law, and sorry for his sister in her sad bereavement.

Owing to the rise of the anarchical element in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer considers it unsafe for his unhappy sister to remain in the place. He has accordingly sent his eldest son to Canton to conduct the wife of the late Tartar General to Fukien.

Local Opinion.

Speculation is rife in the Colony as to the meaning of the Canton outbreak. The warning against ships being sent to Canton has naturally caused a good deal of excitement, and the question is being asked: Is it the revolution come at last?

The affair is regarded as serious by both foreigners and Chinese. The fight in front of the Yamen, in which the admiral in person led the garrison, has caused a stir, and little doubt exists that the outbreak is one that calls for the most determined handling.

It is many years since rioters or revolutionaries dared deliberately to engage the officials in armed conflict.

Hongkong Native Boarding Houses Crowded.

The threatened rising in Canton has caused an extremely large number of women and children to seek refuge in British territory, and during the last ten days arrivals in Hongkong have been numerous. The native boarding houses are crowded.

All Shipping Stopped.

A representative of the Hongkong "Telegraph" interviewed Commander Beckwith, R.N., on the matter, and was informed that at 10.20 this morning, instructions were given by His Excellency the Governor to stop all shipping proceeding to Canton.

All vessels and junks have therefore been refused clearance to Canton for twenty-four hours.

WILMINGTON UNDER ORDERS.

COOK'S TOURISTS HELD UP.

TWENTY VISITORS MAROONED AT CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 27.

A large party of Cook's tourists went to Canton yesterday. They are now "held up" there owing to the outbreak.

The tourists for at least forty-eight hours, according to our telegrams, must remain in the City of Rams, and while we do not anticipate any real danger for them, nevertheless we hope the authorities will not neglect

the interests. A mob in Canton when it is inflamed is a very dangerous thing.

The U.S.S. Wilmington is now under orders for Canton. She sails to-morrow, but should anything serious transpire in the meantime will leave at once.

The American Consulate General here has received messages from the Consul-General at Canton which state that the people are quiet and that he does not anticipate any danger.

We learn from a Hankow message to the "Jiji" that the Customs authorities have asked to make a search for such articles. A telegram says that a large number of revolutionaries have arrived there with up-to-date weapons for the purpose of raising a rebellion. The officials are much alarmed.

MANCHU STREET ATTACKED.

RISING TOOK PLACE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TOO SOON.

MAILS STOPPED FROM HONGKONG.

The revolutionary rising at Canton took place twenty-four hours too soon.

It was timed for to-morrow, and a large number of supporters of the movement were leaving Hongkong and surrounding districts to take part. Each man was to wear a white band across his forehead, and had been provided with a small sum of money.

The Yamen was to be the centre of attack, but it would appear that the concerted movement has been spoiled, happily, by the sudden action of the comparatively small body who fired the Yamen.

Nevertheless, the rising is serious. Manchu Street, Canton, has been fiercely attacked by the rioters, or revolutionaries, and a great deal of damage has been done. In this street live the smaller Manchu officials, the yamen runners, and minor hangers-on.

The General Post Office here has been notified by the Canton-Macau Steamship Company that no boats will leave for the Shummen at least to-day. No mails therefore are going to Canton. The telegraph also is congested.

A representative of the "Telegraph," in conversation with a local European official, learned that the rising is regarded with a good deal of trepidation by those in authority. "But," said he, "if this outbreak is scotched China will have peace for several years to come."

"The revolutionists" he continued, "are determined, but they lack arms and ammunition. Had they attacked the arsenal first and succeeded in obtaining the needed supplies, the "Fiery Cross" would have spread throughout the Southern Provinces of China and then to the North, and the Taiping rebellion, but on a larger scale, would be reproduced.

"There is no doubt that the rising is a determined attempt upon the power of the Manchu, and it will need very strong measures indeed to prevent it being the signal for a general insurrection.

"I do not think that Europeans are in any danger. The revolutionaries are wise enough and sufficiently well led to know that the slightest interference with foreigners will bring to the aid of their enemies, the Manchus, the forces of the Powers. If assaults are made on Europeans they will be the work of common rioters.

"It is impossible to say how well or badly armed are the main forces of the Ka Ming Tang. The premature outbreak leaves us in the dark. It remains to be seen whether those in supreme command will judge the moment propitious or not. Strong measures by the Viceroy will kill this rebellion. If not taken the country will be astame."

The Revolutionary Party.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has wired to the Shanghai and Kinkiang Taots to the effect that just as the British troops grew with

drawing from Yunnan rumours are being circulated throughout his province that Sun Wen has ordered some of his followers to join the British forces and the people are in a state of great alarm.

He has heard that two members of the Revolutionary Party, a Cantonese by the name of Pang Chu-sheng and an Anhui man called Hung Chang-chuan, have secretly entered Shanghai and Kinkiang for the purpose of buying bombs and sulphur to be sent to Yunnan to blow up the Modern Army.

He therefore requests that the Customs authorities be asked to make a search for such articles. A telegram says that a large number of revolutionaries have arrived there with up-to-date weapons for the purpose of raising a rebellion.

The officials are much alarmed.

JAPAN'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISM.

An estimate for the appointment of additional police-inspectors having been approved by the Diet in the last session, three such officers are to be appointed to each prefecture. Their duty is to see that "dangerous" social ideas among the people are suppressed.

We learn from the "Jiji" that it having been found difficult to find candidates with the special knowledge required for the office, the new inspectors are first to receive a course of instruction in sociology before being distributed among the local governments.

STREET MENDING.

"SLOW AND SURE" THE MOTTO OF LOCAL WORKMEN.

The masterly inactivity of the workmen, now engaged in laying ice houses, Lane is the subject of much comment in the American Government.

Wooden blocks are being laid down, and to the uninitiated the work appears to progress at the rate of one block per hour. It has not been hastened by the washing out by the recent heavy rain of much of the work accomplished.

The re-blocking of this extremely busy but inadequate thoroughfare is causing much annoyance to many hard-working commercial men of the Colony, and we suggest that the contractor be spurred to more active efforts by these in authority.

"Slow and sure" may be a good motto, but in the case of ice houses the

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RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000
Sterling £1,000,000 at 1/
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On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

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Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th Mar., 1911. [22]

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RESERVE FUNDS ... 16,500,000

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

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For 12 months ... 4 per cent. p.a.

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1911. [18]

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ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

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60 Wall Street, New York.

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THE Corporation transacts every

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Current Account at the rate of 2 per

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accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

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For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ " "

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GEO. HOOG,

Manager.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

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CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP.... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

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Every description of Banking and

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R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-

SURANCE CO. LTD.

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S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Regis-

tered under Hongkong Ordin-

ances and under Life Assurance Com-

panies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force... \$37,855,885.00

Assets ... 8,415,250.00

Income for Year ... 3,006,550.00

Insurance Fund... 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS

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Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [84]

WANTED.

AT once, LADY STENOGR-

A. PHER, with knowledge of

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o/o "Telegraph."

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [106]

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [84]

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [104]

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

The newspapers publish favourable notices of Mr. Laddon Chambers's new comedy, "Passors By," which is being played at Wyndham's Theatre.

The Kent Colonising Association reports that 50 young emigrants have been despatched overseas by the association during the last six years.

The Australian artists in London will entertain the Commonwealth delegates at the Imperial Institute on May 30.

Mr. E. Abinger, on behalf of Stinie Morrison, has applied for a certificate enabling him to appeal to the House of Lords against the conviction of Morrison for the Clapham-common murder. The Attorney-General has reserved his decision.

Mr. A. P. Illingworth, the Liberal Whip, has been ordered to pay £50 damages in connection with the alteration of a Unionist poster at Shiley, depicting poverty and misery. The title of the poster, "Free Trade," was altered to "Tariff Reform."

The cable which has been laid between Endon, Teneriffe, Monrovia (the capital of Liberia and Brazil) has been opened.

The Novonus Bill was read third time in the House of Commons on March 30.

Robert Horbert Measures, formerly managing director of Measures Brothers, iron and steel merchants, London, a firm which was compulsorily liquidated, was brought before a Police Court March 30th on a charge of falsifying a balance-sheet, and was remanded on bail.

Mr. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C. (Victorian Commissioner of Public Works), has been interviewed on the question of the progress made by the Commonwealth, and the inducements now offering in Australia to immigrants.

A telegram from Berno states that the Loetzenberg tunnel has been successfully pierced.

Sir L. S. Jameson (leader of the Union Opposition) has had a slight relapse, and his departure for England has been deferred.

The Legislative Assembly again voted an amendment to the Post-office Bill limiting the carriage of mails to British vessels. It was intimated during the debate that the Imperial Post-office adhered to its attitude of 1899 objecting to the restriction.

Matthew Edward Bywoll, the abounding cashier of the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., has been traced to New Orleans, where he was discovered as assistant-superintendent of the Y.M.C.A. He is prominently connected in England.

Miss Ewart, of Ewhurst, Surrey, has bequeathed £20,000 to the founding of scholarships for necessitous girls at Newnham, and £10,000 to the Somerville College, Oxford.

Mr. H. D. Broadhead has secured an exhibition in classics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. N. M. Bell's exhibition has been prolonged. Both are from Christchurch, New Zealand.

Mr. Roland Vernon, of the Colonial Office, will accompany Lord Denman (the Governor-General designate) to Australia.

An exhibition is being arranged at South Kensington of all the animals, plants, minerals, and precious stones mentioned in the Bible.

The few remaining Boer irreconcilables who still refuse to take the oath of allegiance to King George are to be allowed to return to South Africa.

The trial of the English group in connection with the Alaskan coal lands frauds has been opened. Counsel for the defence, at the outset, asked for a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the indictment did not charge the defendants with any crime.

The inquiry into the loss of the coasting steamer Sachelt, which was recently lost off Vancouver, with all hands (13), has disclosed the fact that the vessel was not seaworthy. A witness asserted that the steamer was not fit to weather a severe gale.

A tornado has destroyed the settlement of Gainesville, in Alabama. No lives were lost, but crops were ruined and houses leveled for miles in the track of the storm, while about a hundred farm houses were wrecked.

The "Daily Mail" declares that it France was involved in war she could place 300 aeroplanes in the field, while Great Britain has but 10.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin states that the announcement of the visit of Australian and New Zealand Premiers to the city has aroused great public gratification. He is inviting a public subscription for their reception.

An association is being formed to prevent the circulation of do-basing and demoralising fiction. The movement is being supported by leading educationalists throughout the United Kingdom.

A departmental committee recommends the establishment of a receiving house for the inspection of alien immigrants at Tilbury, a reasonable toll per head being charged to recoup the expenses.

A cable message from Buenos Ayres stated that one of the Customs-house, which was filled with merchandise, had been burned.

The damage was estimated at £250,000.

It was announced recently that the United States had arranged to hold naval manoeuvres on the Great Lakes during the coming summer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, invited to declare that such action was a breach of the treaty with Britain, agreed to make representations to Washington. The United States Government has replied that the naval exercises will be merely confined to the existing Lake Fleet, and there will be no war manoeuvres.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

AGGRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The President of the U.S. High Educational Union has paid Canton a visit, and is staying with the American Consul on the Shantouen. The members of the Canton Self-Government Society have sent the distinguished visitor an invitation to a reception to be held in his honour at their hall to-morrow.

The guest will deliver a lecture on the critical state of China, the aggression of foreign nations, and the policy to be adopted in saving her from ruin.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground in connection with the tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.

Capt. Brierley beat Capt. Addison, 6-1; 6-4; 6-3.

S. E. Green beat P. H. Klimanek, 6-2; 6-3; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap, "A" Class.

E. R. Hallifax (owes 30) beat A. C. Elborough (owes 15) 6-4; 7-5.

H. Hancock (owes 30) beat A. N. Joesland (owes 15) 6-3; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class. K. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat H. Humphreys and P. H. Klimanek (owes 30) 6-4; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap, "A" Class.

E. R. Hallifax (owes 30) beat A. C. Elborough (owes 15) 6-4; 7-5.

H. Hancock (owes 30) beat A. N. Joesland (owes 15) 6-3; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "B" Class.

Lieut. Attwood and Lieut. Anthonio (owe 15) beat A. P. H. Ronquette and G. A. Cooke (owe 15) 7-5; 6-4; 5-7; 6-3.

Thus winning this event.

RACQUETS.

Event "C" Double Handicap.

Lt. C. R. T. Thorp and Capt. H. K. Hughes (rec. 7) beat Lt. F. W. Glad and Lt. C. T. H. White (rec. 9) 48-27.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 27,

The Board of Foreign Affairs has, in view of the secret import and sale of salt from foreign countries by dishonest merchants, considered it expedient to take steps against this malpractice which has the effect of diminishing the consumption of Chinese salt.

The Board has consulted on the matter with the various foreign ministers at Peking and has signed a treaty between China and the foreign countries against the import and sale of foreign salt.

Some time ago the steam launch King Ying, flying the French flag, came into collision with the Chinese launch Wing Tak. H. E. the Canton Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kowloon to hold a marine enquiry into the cause of the collision.

After hearing the evidence the Customs' Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the Chinese launch Wing Tak, and the launch flying the French flag has been ordered to pay Wing Tak launch \$1000 in respect of damages. No money has yet been paid.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

WIRELESS FACILITIES.

We do not pose as experts on the technical aspect of wireless telegraphy but we understand that certain "wave lengths" are invariably used by Naval authorities, and that others, quite distinctive thereto, are worked by mercantile vessels, so that a message despatched by an ordinary liner would stand a very good chance of never being picked up by a cruiser at all.

The position, therefore, is much less satisfactory than it would seem at first sight; certainly, far too much is left to chance. We contend that if it is desirable for specified times to be allotted respectively to the Navy and to mercantile shipping, the privileges should be far more evenly divided than they are at present. No one will dispute the desirability, or even the right, of preference being given to the Navy in time of war, but when peace prevails it surely is not too much to ask that if any preference is to be shown it shall be voted to Commerce. Of course, it may be necessary that Naval operators need to keep fairly constantly at work in order that they may reach that standard of perfection which would be absolutely needed in time of war. If that is so, and a good case can be made out along those lines, then perhaps the preference might still be retained by the Navy. Be that as it may, no one can seriously contend but that the present balance of advantage badly needs some adjustment in favour of Commerce, and it is to be hoped that the shipping firms will strike while the iron is hot and secure a more liberal acknowledgment of their rights in this matter.

Daily Press.

VEHICULAR REGULATIONS.

Vehicular traffic, as the term is understood at home, is practically unknown. True, the coming of the train-car gave a beginning to vehicular traffic, and it may indeed be said that had it not been for the electric car teaching the native that present day conditions demand that the roads should permit of new forms of locomotion, the motor car would have been impossible in Hongkong. But it has come, and it has come to stay. Notwithstanding the limited area in which motors may travel, the number of such vehicles is likely to increase, and that being so, the necessity for ensuring that they shall not become a danger to the community is manifest.

The Chinese have to accustom themselves to the altered street conditions which follow the introduction of vehicular traffic. They have to learn that the streets have dangers for the unwary which did not exist before. The caution which makes a man look before he steps off the pavement to cross the road has yet to be acquired. But, while the public have to be indoctrinated with new ideas as to their conduct in the streets, it has to be realised also that our thoroughfares do not lend themselves to motor traffic as do those at home, and motorists must bow to the inevitable as expressed in the regulations which the authorities have formed for such traffic.

The regulations are by no means stringent, and it seems to us that the authorities have dealt with the subject in a spirit of great moderation. The hill districts of Victoria generally may not be used by such vehicles. This seems to be as much in the interest of the motorists themselves as in the interests of the public.

Battery Path, which was the scene of a recent accident, and many narrow escapes, is now included in the prohibited area.

South China Morning Post.

STREET TRAFFIC.

By the "Gazette Extraordinaire" which was issued on Wednesday night the Government have paid attention, at last, to the many complaints which the public have made from time to time, in regard to street traffic. Street traffic in the Colony possesses a peculiar character and, until quite lately, has been made up of chairs and rickshaws, with an occasional wagon or cart belonging to some Government Department. During the past few weeks, however, there has been an addition to

the class of traffic usually to be met with in the streets—in the shape of motor cars and motor cycles which, in view of the complete unsuitability of the streets of the Colony for rapidly propelled vehicles, has elicited almost universal condemnation. Public opinion has been stirred, perhaps more than otherwise would have been the case by the series of accidents—some of them having a fatal termination—that have resulted from the criminally reckless manner in which the cars have been driven through the streets of Hongkong, and also, through those of Kowloon; and, accordingly, the inclusion in the recent "Gazette" of a special series of regulations dealing with motor traffic is very welcome.

INDIAN NEWS.

Madras, April 1.—Lt.-Colonel O. M. Thompson I. M. S., retired to-day from the post of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital and Principal, Madras Medical College. Lt.-Col. C. M. Thompson arrived in India in 1890 and held various positions. On Lt.-Col. Browning's retirement in 1901, Colonel Thompson returned to Madras from Secunderabad and has done good work here.

Lucknow, April 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter's second tenure of Government House has commenced under the happiest auspices, for their first social function was the marriage, which took place at Christ Church, April 3rd of Mrs. Porter's nephew, Mr. E. A. Smythies, Assistant Conservator of Forests, with Miss Olive Muriel Cripps, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cripps of Windford Manor, Somerset.

There was a large gathering of Lucknow Society at the reception held subsequently at Government House, after which the happy pair left for Naini Tal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Porter left by special train for Benares on April 3rd.

Karachi, April 5.—The plague is increasing here. Yesterday's returns record 45 cases and 38 deaths, the total mortality from all causes being 57. A European boy, the son of Mr. Bendall, engineer of a flour mill, died of plague yesterday.

Lucknow, April 6.—Rev. G. C. Macpherson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, presiding at Lucknow at a meeting of the Ex-soldiers' Benefit Society, said that while much was being done by Government and private agencies for Indians perhaps not too much was being done for Europeans domiciled in India. If time-expired soldiers were allowed to take their discharges and settle down in India, these men had a right to be assured of Government's interest in them. Mr. J. N. Taylor, Joint-Secretary of the Society, had communicated with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who had replied that while they were in full sympathy with the movement they could not see their way at the outset to give their patronage. Col. Lean, General Staff Officer, who was present said that before the Society could be officially encouraged it must show that it was working on the right lines. He wished the Society every success.

H. L. O. GARRETT,
Hon. Sec.
(c/o Hongkong Club).
Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [1069]

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF HERBERT WILLIAM KENNY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that authority has been granted by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea to JAMES WILLIAM JAMIESON Esq., C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton to Administer the estate of the aforementioned deceased who died at Hongkong on March the 11th, 1911.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to send particulars of such claims to the Undersigned on or before the 10th day of June, 1911, after which date the assets will be distributed having regard only to claims of which notice shall then have been given and NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.

J. W. JAMIESON,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General:
Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [1088]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Twenty Dollars per Share for the year 1909 and an Interim Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for the year 1910, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Warrants may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [1084]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNEDY will act as Manager at Hongkong of the above named Company.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., Ltd.

Manager,
William D. Jupp,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [1075]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held on SATURDAY, April 29th, at 7.45 p.m., in the Hongkong Hotel. Members intending to be present should notify the undersigned, giving number of guests they intend to invite.

H. L. O. GARRETT,
Hon. Sec.
(c/o Hongkong Club).
Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [1069]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stones, &c. Only 9 months in use.

For particulars call at

VIC. ATIENZA,
32, Chai Wan Road.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1038]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TR

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt and Grain distilled in

GENUINE AGE
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'

STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.C., 5th edition

Western Union.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, Friday, April 28, 1911.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

For some time past little or no news, which in this case we may take to be good news, has come to us from India, that is, no news of a sensational character. An attempt or two, unhappily successful and fatal has been made to derail trains, but the country in comparison with what has gone before is quiet. The India Government's really admirable policy is responsible for this. It was firm and when occasion demanded rigorous, and it had the desired effect, despite the sentimental ravings of a certain class at home, who would have had us handle an incipient anarchical revolution with kid gloves. The danger, we think, is not over, and the huge nation, the "brightest gem in the British Crown," is once more on the real path to progress. The leading men of India of all castes know right well that independence, for a united India, is a vain dream, and that it would only mean the splitting up of the country into a hundred,

two hundred, three hundred warring states. "United we stand, divided we fall," and India cannot be united except under a stranger power, her people are of too many different castes and even nations, most of whom hate each other. The days of the Great Mogul might come again, but they would come in a welter of blood that would drench India from Cashmere to Caleutta. This the Indians themselves recognise and hence loyalty is being steadily suggested to the country at large as the best policy.

India is a source, if loyal, of well nigh immeasurable strength to the British Empire. She is capable of making our seat in the North of India and Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, "to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundations, if once it dares to tamper with that militarism which now alone supplies it with any higher ideal than money and the luxuriant money can buy." We know what the Indian soldier is, and with a loyal India at our doors the future of the East can hold no unpleasant surprises for us. We do not mean Hongkong alone, but Australia as well, and our great Colony has in a loyal India a splendid guarantee against the danger which she firmly believes threatens her.

ANOTHER CANTON OUTRAGE.

It would be foolish to disassociate the attack on the Viceroyal Yuan at Canton from the dastardly murder of the Tartar General, and we fear we must credit or discredit the Ku Ming Tang, the "Revolutionists by the Grace of God," with this latest outrage. We need scarcely emphasise the serious nature of the situation. Were the attack merely the work of irresponsible incendiaries the British Consul General would not, as he is reported to have done, warned Hongkong against sending steamers to the Shantou. Undoubtedly the City of Rams is thickly impregnated with dangerous revolutionaries, who will stop at little to gain their ends. We may congratulate ourselves on having so strong a Viceroy in power, and we earnestly trust that His Excellency will escape further outrage at the hands of his enemies. His troops evidently have stood by him in this case and have not been guilty of the deplorable cowardice which disgraced the unfortunate Tartar General's escort. We would feel easier in our minds, however, were the troops of the southern command replaced by men of the Peiyang army. It is an excellent policy to garrison a disaffected district with troops of a different nationality or caste, beside which the Northern troops are the finest in the Empire. However, the Viceroy is a capable and spirited ruler and will use his powerfully well.

The situation, of course, has a direct bearing on Hongkong. We have before assisted in the capacity of looker-on at a struggle between rival Chinese forces. This was when the Taipings and the Imperialists fought fiercely at Kowloon and took and re-took Kowloon city. Eventually their war fleets were expelled the Harbour by this government. We do not want a similar experience now. There is also a word of warning to be given to the Chinese residents of the Colony. They have mooted the idea of holding a huge procession in honour of King George V.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

STRONG ACTION DEMANDED.

London, April 22nd.—Public opinion in France demands strong action on the part of the Government. The "Temps" says that the Government must tell foreign Powers boldly what it means to do with regard to the unrest in Morocco. France must accept the responsibilities of a great Power, and must not inflict upon herself the shame of leaving the heroes representing her at Fez to be massacred. "N. O. D. News."

on Coronation Day. We think they would be well advised to abandon the project. It would in the first place attract thousands of people from Canton, and we may be sure that a large proportion of them would be of evil character. There is also the question of plague to be considered. It is extremely prevalent at Canton at the moment, and we cannot afford to run the risk of having infection carried to us. For the present, at least, it is as well that Canton should be "put in Coventry" by Hongkong and that we should have as little to do with it as is feasible. It is useless expressing regret again, for the troubles that beset China. We have done so often enough, and we can now, while hoping for a speedy end to these disturbances, only take such precautions as will protect us against their possible effects.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Delta went out this morning with the Bandman Opera Company on board. Their destination is Shanghai.

Mr. Muir, manager of Sprungli & Co., Manila (and the Swiss Consul in the Philippines) is in Hongkong. He proceeds to Europe for a holiday.

By the N.D.L. Australian boat next, Mr. J. W. Monzi, of Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manila, arrives here. He leaves on the Bulow for home.

We are in receipt of advices from Shanghai that the only female passenger on board, the s.s. Asia is quite safe at Shanghai, and was only slightly hurt.

Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., left here for Wuhan Sunday night on board the C.M.S. Kiang-kwan. He will return to Shanghai at the close of the week, en route for Hongkong.

"China awake and at work" is very vividly described by Clarence Poole, in the "American Review of Review," who announces that within eighteen months China will have a Parliament or a revolution. He urges all American teachers, ministers and writers to help in supplying the moral guidance needed.

The General Electric Company of China has been registered with a capital of £21,000 in 20,000 preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. To secure the sole representation and agency in the Empire of China and Hongkong of the General Electric Company, Limited of 67, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

In connection with the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders of Hongkong, Mr. F. Pernant will give demonstrations of the "Oxy-Acetylene process of welding" at his workshop on Saturday. On Monday evening he will read a paper on the above process, and answer any questions that may be put to him. A discussion will follow.

Shortly after midnight this morning, P.C. John O'Kille was the victim of a sad accident. It appears that the unfortunate policeman was travelling on board a tram-car and, to the best of his recollection, he fell into a fainting fit through some cause or other. Soon after the unfortunate occurrence, he was placed on a stretcher and removed in a serious condition to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is now receiving every medical attention. The victim's forehead is badly injured.

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THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

AGAINST JAPANESE STEAMERS.

LIMITED TO THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Referring to articles which have appeared in Australian papers, stating that the Chinese boycott of the Japanese steamers had now terminated, that several passengers had booked at Hongkong for Australia, and that a large quantity of Chinese cargo was also coming, Colonel Burns, of Sydney, in an interview said:

"This would clearly indicate that as far as Hongkong is concerned the boycott had terminated. According to later advice, however, it appears that the Chinese merchants in Sydney have not yet been made acquainted with the fact that practically any boycott as against the Japanese by Chinese traders had ceased to exist. Further advice received show clearly that as far as inter-communication between China and Japan is concerned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese companies are getting a large share of the Chinese patronage both as regards passengers and cargo also there seems to be no embargo upon either Chinese passengers or cargo travelling by Japanese steamers to any part of the world excepting Australia.

"Information has just been received that no less than 110 passengers and upwards of 100 tons of cargo had been shipped by the Imabari Maru, Japanese steamer, sailing from Hongkong for America, and it is a well-known fact that to all places except to Australia there appears to be perfect freedom as far as Chinese traders and others are concerned as to shipping by Japanese steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently cabled asking whether there was any reason or any ulterior action in Sydney or Australia which was regarding the Chinese here from following the usage of Chinese in Hongkong, and other parts of the world.

"The Japanese authorities seem to be desirous that anything in the shape of a boycott, even nominally, should be removed, as there is no pretext for maintaining any strained relationship between the two countries. It would seem somewhat strange that it is apparently in Sydney that the boycott is now contred, having disappeared elsewhere, but it is anticipated that before many weeks expire a better feeling will exist, and that any local vestige of a desire to continue strained relationships will be altogether abandoned.

"There is no doubt that in the near future a great expansion of trade will take place as between Australia and the East. The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are now overcrowded with cargo, and cannot take many heavy lines which are offering. As far as European passengers are concerned, the N.Y.K. steamers are usually full at this season of the year, and although the directors of the company in Tokyo are anxious to have a pronouncement that any boycott ceases, it is more from a desire to be in amity with their neighbours than to attempt to take any large share of the traffic. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in a very independent position, from having to a great extent the preference of Japanese cargo and passengers, and with the absolute removal of the boycott as far as Australia is concerned, there are years of good trade as between the whole of the companies at present engaged in the trade. Proposals have been made that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should quote lower rates in order to tempt the Chinese to book by their steamers, and to some extent this has been followed; but any action which would create what might become a permanent depreciation of freight or passage rates amongst the Eastern lines is to be deprecated.

"The local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have always maintained the most pleasant relationship with Chinese exporters and others in Sydney. The chief exporters express a strong desire to be able to resume friendly bookings through Japanese lines. From this good augury it would appear that before long it is possible the whole of the Eastern lines will again work co-operatively in both the Chinese and Japanese trades, as was done previous to the present Chinese boycott."

Choung Tum Cho, contractor, 9 Hollywood Road, was charged this morning with causing an obstruction on the Praya-East, near the Navy canteen. Fined \$2 each.

The case was remanded.

NO CONTRACT FOR HONGKONG.

NEW BOAT FOR MANILA.

The contract for the furnishing of an inter-island transport to the Army, for which bids were opened last week, was awarded by the chief quartermaster of the division, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, to the Shanghai dock and engineering company, of Shanghai, China.

Upon considering the different tenders received it was found that the Shanghai company was the lowest bidder. The Taikoo company of Hongkong had furnished a lower bid but in the estimation of the chief quartermaster its offer did not otherwise compare favourably with the Shanghai company's and it also wanted one month more time in which to build and deliver the boat.

The bids offered were as follows: Hongkong and Whampoa dock company, \$347,025; Shanghai dock and engineering company, \$314,000; and Taikoo dockyard and engineering company, \$310,700. The boat is to be 300 feet over all; 45 feet breadth; and 80 feet depth. The Shanghai company will deliver the ship in Manila bay in 12 months time.

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REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 27, 2.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons a de-

bate has taken place on an amend-

ment to the Veto Bill enacting

that after a Bill has passed its

third reading in the House of

Commons and been rejected by

the House of Lords, it be submit-

ted to referendum and if approved

become law.

The amendment was rejected

by 206 votes to 161.

The Printer, Mr. Asquith, said

the amendment was more revolu-

tionary than anything yet sub-

mitted to the House, and depre-

cated the idea of representatives

being sent to the House to do the

people's work then throwing back

upon the people the burden of

solving what the representatives

were elected to decide.

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

Speaking in the House of Com-

mons, Mr. Asquith said that he

hoped the Budget would be pre-

sented soon (after?) the Veto Bill

had been disposed of by the

Commons.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

VIZIER THREATENS

MONTENEGRO.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

Constantinople telegrams state

that the Grand Vizier, Rifaat

Pasha, has said that unless the

Montenegrins cease aiding the

Albanian insurgents he will be

compelled to call Montenegro to

account.

MOROCCO.

AN ECHO OF ALGECIRAS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

France's intervention in Moroc-

co has called forth a question

from the German Foreign Office.

In reply, the French Ambas-

sador to Berlin has assured Dr.

von Bethmann-Hollwegg that

France has no intention what-

ever to contravene the Treaty of

Algiers.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, April 28.

It is reported here that Mr. O'Brien, United States Ambassador to Tokio, is to be transferred to Berlin.

His place will be taken by Mr. Wilson.

JAPANESE CROWN
PRINCESS.

NOW CONVALESCENT.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, April 28.

The Japanese Crown Princess, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhus, is now pronounced out of danger.

GENERAL ANDERSON IN
SHANGHAI.

PRESS COMMENT.

Never in the whole course of its existence, probably, has the S.C.C. shown to better effect than it did on Saturday last when the ceremonial portion of the inspection by Maj.-Gen. Anderson took place on the Polo Ground. The weather was superb: one of those semi-summer days transplanted to spring which Shanghaikins delight in when the weather bureau is specially complaisant. Many of the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to watch the function were in spring attire, and the scene was at once stimulating and delightful. On the drill there is no need here to dilate. A detailed account will be found in another column. But it was very evident that the most had been made of the fine weather which has prevailed for the past fortnight nearly. We never saw the Corps as a whole in better fettle. The Light Horse took the opportunity of going through a few simple evolutions before the others arrived, and very business-like they looked. They went past well at the walk, trot, and gallop, and the only fault we have to find with them is that they are not numerous enough. There are no more of them than there were a quarter of a century ago and the settlement has more than trebled in the time. The Artillery have been exceptionally good during the past three or four years, and maintain their pre-eminence. What Shanghai would have done had serious trouble arisen before she had mounted infantry, machine-guns, and engineers, Heaven only knows. Any one who knows the conditions of the place now can see that at present they are indisputable, and their marked efficiency on Saturday was a welcome sight. Of the infantry the most curious thing is that the companies never grow any bigger. Several of them are certainly too small, we mean, for the highest standard of efficiency, and for this reason, if for no other, they should strain every nerve to gain recruits. The battalion is far bigger than it used to be, but the growth is in units, and not in increase to particular companies. We can remember the time when there were but two companies, when indeed, for a short time, there was but one. Now there are eight without counting the Reserve Co. They all went past in fair order on Saturday, nonchalantly, none with mechanical perfection. That, however, except for its tale of discipline and hard work, means little. Gen. Anderson made a typically soldier-like speech—a volume in three sentences. He had seen the Corps at work; he had formed the opinion that they meant to make themselves efficient for anything they might have to do; and he wished there were more of them. Nothing could have been better, more to the point, or more deserved. It found its echo in the minds of all who heard it.—"Shanghai Mercury."

TAIYUAN SEES LAST OF
BIG LINER.SWAMPED IN A
HURRICANE.

News has been received here that the s.s. Yongola, of the Adelaide Steamship Company, has been lost.

She is supposed to have been swamped in a cyclone somewhere between Flat Top Island and Bowen Island on the run to Brisbane.

There were 120 souls on board and no news has been received of any of them.

Wreckage has been picked up,

in the shape of a slight raft on which there were a number of whisky and water bottles. It is known that no one could live on so small a construction in the heavy sea that was running at the supposed time of the accident.

The Tainan, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, passed the Yongola in the vicinity of Flat Top. The weather was extremely heavy at the time, a dense fog making navigation almost impossible.

The Tainan anchored, we are told, but the Yongola passed on her voyage. Nothing more has been heard of the vessel, and we fear here that she has been lost.

THE YOSHIWARA FIRE.

DISTRIBUTION OF
LIABILITIES.

It is reported that the representatives of the various fire offices concerned held a meeting in Tokyo on the night of the 11th inst., and disclosed the liabilities of their companies in respect to the Yoshiwara fire. A Tokyo dispatch to the "Osaka Jiji" gives the following as the approximate liabilities of each company:

Yen.	
Tokyo Fire.....	65,000
Kyodo Fire.....	190,000
Osaka Fire.....	100,000
Kobo Marine.....	150,000
Yokohama Fire.....	50,000
Nippon Fire.....	50,000
Toa Fire.....	37,000
Nanwa Fire.....	58,400
Meiji Fire.....	70,000
Foreign offices.....	50,000

The Kyoto Fire Insurance Company declares that a portion of the risks taken by it having been re-insured its actual liability will be no more than Y150,000.

The proprietor of the Nakagome, one of the leading licensed houses at Yoshiwara, which was burnt down, has decided to discontinue the business and has granted their freedom to all the girls, numbering 43, belonging to his establishment, and cancelled all the bonds for the indebtedness of the girls.

The proprietor of the Omodaka-jo, where 30 girls were employed, followed the example.

GOLF.

THE HONG FOURESMES.

The long delayed final in the Hong Foursomes competition was played off on the 23rd at Shanghai, when the contestants were E. F. Mackay and A. R. W. Menzies (Butterfield and Swire) and T. F. Longmuir and A. C. Paddy (Hongkong Bank). The final round necessitated the playing of 36 holes, but at the 28th the match was brought to a close, Mackay and Menzies winning by 9 up and 8 to play.

From the very start the Taikoo couple put up a strong game, and the scores in the three rounds which were completed varied between 40 and 42. Of the Hongkong Bank men Paddy was the less steady, and on several occasions placed his partner in difficulties. They played a plucky game, though Longmuir was by no means in his best form, but were not good enough to win. Messrs. Mackay and Menzies are to be congratulated on their win of this competition, for from start to finish they have played good golf and have deserved their victories.

During the rain, the group in the cricket pavilion were telling their bad-weather and fine-weather stories. One of the best of them went back to the South African war, when crowds stood outside the newspaper offices waiting for the expected news about Ladysmith. An old lady sauntered past—an old lady with a black dress and bonnet, and a huge umbrella.

"What is the crowd for?" she asked.

"Waiting for news of the war."

"Why? is there a war on?"

"Yes."

"My word!" the old lady said, pleasantly, "they've got a nice day for it, haven't they?"

AMERICAN NEWS.

[IVIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 24.—Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, wife of the representative from the 31st New York district, former chairman of the ways and means committee, and author of the Payne Tariff Bill, died to-day. She was formerly Miss Gertrude Knapp of Rochester, and married Mr. Payne on April 23, 1873 when he was district attorney of Cayuga county. No arrangements for the funeral have been made, but it will be held in Rochester.

Washington, April 24.—John McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Bridge Workers, and two other unionist leaders, were arrested in Indianapolis yesterday on the charge of being concerned with the dynamiting of the "Los Angeles Times" October 1, 1910. The accused deny the charge and will make a vigorous defense.

Washington, April 24.—General Madero, chief of the Mexican revolutionary forces has agreed to an armistice for the purpose of discussing terms of peace, and has withdrawn his demand for the retirement of President Diaz as one of the conditions which must be met by the federal government before he would entertain peace overtures. It is believed in diplomatic circles here that Madero is sparing for time in which to reorganize and strengthen his forces, and that the revolution is too deep-rooted and directed too obviously against the present administration to admit of peace negotiations as long as Diaz retains the power to deal with the leaders of the revolutionists.

STEAMER FOUNDERS
IN TYPHOON.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

Late news from Manila says the steamer Charles Porizat foundered off Cavite at 5.30 on Sunday afternoon last three miles out of Cavite. At the time there were 29 persons aboard and the latest information shows six to be still missing. The Bureau of Navigation authorities believe them to be drowned. One is Mr. John Bevington, an American.

Two other Americans, Ordinary Sergeant E. R. Neville with station at Fort McKinley, and Mr. Lester Perkins, of the Bureau of Customs, were rescued after they had floated about in the water all night. Twenty-one Filipinos have also been rescued. The cause of the accident is not definitely known as only the barest news of the disaster has been received, but it is considered probable that the vessel, which plies regularly between Manila and Corregidor, foundered in the severe storm that whipped the waters of the bay into a fury during the late afternoon hours.

Only one survivor of the wreck

reached Manila in the early hours

—a Filipino who was picked up by Mr. W. J. Shaw of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company at two o'clock in the morning as he was returning to the city on a company launch.

When rescued he was half mad from thirst and fear and could not tell a connected story of the sinking of the vessel.

The steamer founders almost without warning and the passengers and crew barely had time to fit on the life preservers handed out by orders of the captain when he realized that the boat was doomed.

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COLLISION AT SEA.

MEIFOO SUNK.

A few hours after the news was received of the accident to the P.M.S. Asia, information was received in Shanghai that a serious and fatal collision had occurred within a hundred miles of Shanghai between the China Merchants' steamer Meifoo and Kwanglou, and had resulted in the sinking of the Meifoo and loss of a large number of lives. The news was confirmed on the arrival of the Kwanglou, which had returned to port from the scene of the collision and had brought back the survivors.

The C.M.S. Meifoo left Amoy for Shanghai on the evening of the 20th instant, with a general cargo and a large number of Chinese passengers, and met with fair weather until midnight on Friday, when a dense fog was encountered. All necessary precautions having been taken, the vessel held to her course until at six o'clock on Saturday morning the fog became so dense that she had to drop anchor at a place which was afterwards ascertained to be in the vicinity of Tongting. On Sunday afternoon the fog lifted slightly and the Meifoo weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage, but after clearing Sheep Island Pass, the fog again became dense and anchor was dropped off Elgar Island, about eighty miles from Woosung. About half-past five o'clock the same evening, while the Meifoo was still lying at anchor, a steamer, which was shortly afterwards ascertained to be the Kwanglou, appeared from the fog and before anything could be done to avert a collision the bow of the Kwanglou struck the Meifoo right amidships and tore a large hole in her side, with the result that the Meifoo sank within few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. The officers and crews of the two steamers did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers and members of the crew of the Meifoo who were in the water, but so sudden had been the catastrophe that little could be done. Though only one life-boat could be launched many lives were saved, including all the foreign officers of the Meifoo, but it is estimated that more than forty Chinese passengers were lost.

Immediately the collision occurred, Mr. Smith, chief officer of the Meifoo, accompanied by a Chinese tally-man, attempted to go below to procure life-belts for the passengers, but the attempt proved futile and both Mr. Smith and the tally-man were washed away. The former was heroically rescued by Mr. Palmer, second engineer of the Meifoo, when in an exhausted condition, but the tally-man was drowned. Captain Proberg, master of the Meifoo, also had a very narrow escape. He was found struggling in the water by a quartermaster and a sailor whose boat had been overturned, and was dragged by them on to the keel of the overturned boat, where the three remained for more than an hour before being rescued. In the meantime the Kwanglou lowered all her boats and a search of the surrounding water resulted in the rescue of many members of the passengers and crew of the Meifoo.—"N.C.D. News."

LOG BOOK.

An old lady, who had been leaning over the rail to watch the passengers as they came up the gangway, suddenly approached the captain. "Please tell me, sir," she asked timidly, "what time the boat starts." "It starts, madam, when I give the word," was the haughty reply. "Oh, indeed! I thought it started when the engineer pulled the lever. Thank you very much."

The watermark at Hankow on the 21st instant was 25 ft. 9 in., at Kiakiang on the following day 20 ft. 1 in., and at Wuhan on the 23rd idem 16 ft.

It came as quite a shock to his numerous friends in China when it was learned that Mr. W. H. Anderson, who had only retired from active service in July, 1908, had succumbed on the 28th March, at Rugby, England. Deceased had been resident in the Far East for more than thirty years.

TODAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTSTHE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day assumed charge of the Branch of this Bank in Hongkong.

F. C. MACDONALD.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1092]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., April 29. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., May 26.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., May 20. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., June 10. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., July 7.

"MONTREAL" ... Wed., June 28. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., July 28.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., July 1. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" ... Fri., Aug. 18.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montreal" ... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services; Municipal Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43 Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

S'APORE, SAMARANG } SUISANG Saturday, 29th Apr., Noon.

& SOUBABAYA YUENANG Saturday, 29th Apr., 2 p.m.

MANILA, KOBE & SHANGHAI, KOBE & KUTSUNG Friday, 5th May, Noon.

MOJI LOONGSANG Saturday, 6th May, 2 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA } NAMSANG Monday, 8th May, Noon.

TIENTSIN CHIENGSHING Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.

SANDAKAN MAUSANG Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsung," "Namsang" and "Foeksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1911.

[8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC"	6,232 ...	F. S. Cowley	4th May
"KUMERIC"	0,252 ...	G. B. McGill	30th May
"LUCERIO"	6,400 ...	J. Mathie	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucero" and "Ortico" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

1 KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave for On or about

Tjitaroem SHANGHAI 2nd half Apr. JAVA 2nd half April

Tjipanas JAVA 2nd half Apr. JAPAN 2nd half April

Tilitlap JAVA 2nd half Apr. JAVA 1st half May

Tjibodas JAPAN 1st half May JAVA 1st half May

Tjilwong JAVA 1st half May SHANGHAI 1st half May

Tjimahi JAVA 1st half May JAVA 2nd half May

Tjikini JAVA 2nd half May JAPAN 2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375 York Buildings [74]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE	AKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 10th
LONDON AND ANTWERP	Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	May, at Daylight.
ANTWERP via MUSHIMA MARU	24th	
SINGAPORE, CO. KAGA MARU	Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	May, at Daylight.
PENANG, CO. LOMBO AND PORT SAID	Capt. M. Hayano, Tons 7,000	7th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via	KAMAKURA MARU	SATURDAY, 20th
	Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via	AWA MARU	TUESDAY,
	Capt. Iriyama, Tons 7,000	23rd May, at 4 p.m.

MOJI, KOBE, INABA MARU	MOJI, KOBE, INABA MARU	TUESDAY,
Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000		20th June, at 4 p.m.

YOKKAICHI	YOKKAICHI	
Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000		

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via	KUMANO MARU	FRIDAY,
MANILA, THUNDA ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	12th May, at Noon

SHANGHAI	YAWATA MARU	FRIDAY,
Capt. Iriyama, Tons 7,000		18th May

HAMA	YAWATA MARU	FRIDAY,
Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000		9th June, at Noon

BOMBAY, &c.	BINGO MARU	TUESDAY,
Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000		2nd May.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy

* Carries dock passengers. Calling at Kowloon and Shimizu.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong To London, per New Steamer

Aki 7,000 10th May 1st class Single ... £560

Mishima 9,000 24th " 2nd class Single ... 360

" Old Str. 1st class Single 500

" Return 750

" 2nd class Single 340

" Return 495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

THE PLAGUE.

RAGING NEAR CANTON.
[The "Telegraph" Correspondent]

As I have already reported, plague at Lui Chow has not abated but on the other hand is claiming a great number of lives.

The family of the Lui Chow prefect have now returned from the prefecture. According to them, there has been over 3000 deaths. Even in broad daylight the streets are deserted. In the prefect's yamen, seven lives have been lost. The fourth son of the prefect succumbed to the disease seven days after his marriage.

At present the yamen is unoccupied and the prefect is taking up his quarters in the gunboat Lui Wei, while his family has returned to Canton.

In two infected villages, there is not a single living soul, all having succumbed to the scourge.

ROYALISM IN PORTUGAL DEAD.

Mr. W. Archer, in the "Fortnightly Review," is very sanguine about the Portuguese revolution. Royalism, he says, is dead; and the Church has died with it. In Spain people still go to church. In Portugal you have to whistle for sacraments to open the churches; or if you chance upon an hour of worship, you find a priest saying mass before a congregation of three old women. From all that I have seen, heard, and read, I am inclined to think that the Provisional Government are, in fact, men of high and unsellable purpose, determined to justify their national pride by showing that Portugal is capable of moral and material regeneration. Their desire to "play fair" is very noteworthy.

But they look askance at England:—It is barely three years since Dr. (now President) Braga laid adown that the "four great causes of the decadence of Portugal had been the Inquisition, the Jesuits, the Braganzas, and the English alliance."

THE AGE OF NEW UNIVERSITIES.

Not since the monastic revival of the twelfth century, or the scholastic revolution of the sixteenth, has England known an educational movement so rich in romance, in courage, in devotion, and in promise. The dreamer has dreamed, the founder has given land and gold, the public have subscribed, civic pride has been stirred, and the cry and need for knowledge have justified them all.—"Edinburgh Review."

SHOULD CHINA GOVERN TIBET?

The "Quarterly Review" evidently thinks that it would be for our interest that she should.

"Through the re-enforcement of China's authority over Tibet we have a responsible Power to deal with, and we shall forego our rights if we do not press for the observance of the Conventions, and for facilities for intercourse and trade. What is wanted in Lhasa is a settled Government, not hostile to Great Britain. It is more easy in some ways to bring pressure to bear at Peking than at Lhasa; and a Government with which we have had trade relations of growing importance for over seventy years may be more willing to place our commercial connections with Tibet on a satisfactory footing than was the belligerent ménage à trois which now seems to be approaching its end."

A HONGKONG LOVE IDYLL.

DID IT COME OFF?

In the course of a day's work the average journalist comes across much tragedy and comedy, but rarely does he chance upon documents so pregnant with feeling as the one set out below. It was found in one of the principal hotels in the Colony. Though lacking in punctuation, the spirit of the thing is there, and we make no apology for inserting the interesting screed, for, as the poet puts it, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The following is the lover's ardent epistle:—

12; 45 p.m.

Dearest M.—
Can I see you again before then and if so where. I can hardly keep away from you
Yours entirely,

To Let.

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

CREGGAN, 39, The Peak. NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [1076]

Intimations



SEEING IS... BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.

Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
14, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 10 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 10 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9.45, to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m.

and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1911.

Telephone No. 800.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [149]

Shipping Steamer.



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE."

Captain G. W. Cookinan, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Envoy, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo in connection with the Company's "M. More," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the "Egypt," due in London on the 9th June, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911. [4]

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain E. P. Smith, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [1089]

Regular Steamship Service

to New York,
via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "MONTROSE" ... About 4th

May.

FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK.

S.S. "MONCASTER" ... About 11th

MAY.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [108]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE."

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 18th May.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [1064]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination, by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have been delivered.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [16]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as above about 12th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911. [1073]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Telephone No. 800.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [149]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/104
Do. Demand.....	1/10 15/10
Do. 4 months' sight.....	1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.304
America—Bank T.T.	443
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.862
India T.T.	1364
Do. Demand.....	1064
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	742
Bing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 78
Japan—Bank T.T.	894
Java—Bank T.T.	104

Buying.

4 months' sight U.S.	1/104
6 months' sight U.S.	1/103
80 days' sight San Foo & N. York	451
4 months' sight do.	464
30 days' sight Sydney & Mel-	
bourne	1/104
4 months' sight France	2.85
6 months' sight do.	2.87
4 months' sight Germany	1.01
Bar Silver.....	24
Bank of England rate.....	3 %
Sovereign.....	\$10.83

SHIPPING NEWS.

MADE DUE.
Gor. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.
German (Buelow) 4th prox.
American (Persia) 10th prox.
American (Korea) 10th prox.

The Danish s.s. Arabien left Sabang on 27th inst., and may be expected here on 4th prox., p.m.
The Hauss s.s. Freinfeld left Singapore on 27th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 3rd prox., a.m.

The P.&O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Nile left Singapore for this port on 28th inst., at 7 a.m., and is due here on 2nd prox., at 10 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,463, E. Finlayson, 28th April—Sydney	4th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. W. Outerbridge, 28th April—Manila	26th April Gen.—B. & S.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 28th April—Swatow	27th April Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Petchaburi, Gor. s.s., 1,373, C. G. Gondwich, 28th April—Bangkok	21st April, Rice, Meal and Tookwood—B. & S.
Kashih, Br. s.s., 1,149, Lavers, 28th April 19th April, Gen.—B. & S.	
Assay, Br. s.s., 4,359, G. W. Cockman, n.n.s., 28th April—Shanghai	25th April, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,014, R. Robertson, 21th April—Canton	27th April, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.
Amigo, Gor. s.s., 822, W. Langetherger, 28th April—Haiphong	27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,110, R. Suzuki, 28th April—Swatow	27th April Gen.—O. S. K.
Shinten Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,980, K. Nagata, 28th April—Moj	22nd April, Coal—A. & Co.
Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, S. J. Payne, 28th April—from Samarang	25th April—B. & S.
Bonmohr, Br. s.s., 1,935, Hastie, 28th April—Singapore 22nd April, Gen.—G. L. & Co.	20th April, Coal—V. B. K.
Kagoshima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,731, Minamigawa, 28th April—Moj 22nd April, Coal—A. & Co.	22nd April, Rice—Gen.—J. & Co.
Johanne, Gor. s.s., 662, M. Ipland, 28th April—Singapore 18th and Hoitow 27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.	

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Hatching, for Swatow.
Landrat Schefl, for Hoitow.
Borneo, for Jesselton.
Bennair, for Nagasaki.
Davaowango, for Swatow.
Glenogle, for Amoy.

Assaya, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.
Dalia, for Shanghai.
Hatching, for Coast Ports.
Minotaur, H. cruiser, for Shanghai.
Olenan, for Canton.
Kwangtung, for Shanghai.
Senangambia, for Hamburg.
Helene, for Toulon.
Devauwongsoe, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
Por Petchaburi, arrived on 28th April from Bangkok—

Roddich, Y.

Por Assaya, arrived on 28th April from Shanghai, &c.—

Beatt, B. D. Markham, and Dooley servant

Grandmarn, and Owen, G. servant Parker, Miss M.

Levy, J. Swift, Mrs. and Kent, Capt. W. Miss

Te To Ming Thomson, Miss

Maggitt

Per Changsha, arrived on 28th April from Sydney—
Bryant, Mrs. Gibbons
Bryant, Elva Marshall
Bryant, Ivy Nelson
Franklin McMahon
Grothor, Miss

Per Tean, arrived on 28th April from Manila—
Bondfield, Rev. Rickoll Rev.
Dioner, Saez, Itov.
Heywood, Sandold
Julia, Rev. Tumbull
Lossstrom Williams
McKaney Willwin.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAITS.

Anubria Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,164, A. G. Stevens, 26th April—San Francisco 21th Mar., Cannal Goods, Flour and Macaroni—T. K. K.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,144, F. Sembill, 24th April—Sandakan 19th April, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,759, K. Horii, 27th April—Nagasaki 23rd April, Gen.—O. S. K.
Earl of Elgin, Br. s.s., 2,811, D. Robertson, 26th April—from Durban, Gen.—S. & Co.
Eagle, Mr. & Mrs. Robertson, 26th April—Port Cobalt, 16th April Coal—J. M. & Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, 14th April—Vancouver 22nd Mar., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,946, F. Ajawa, 26th April—Moji 20th April, Coal—M. B. G. K.
Glenogle, Br. s.s., 2,190, C. O. H. Padde, 27th April—Rangoon 23rd April, Gen.—S. T. Hong.

Heller, Nor.-s.s., 800—Aug—Kundson, 22nd April—Geraldton, W. A. 6th April, Sandalwood—A. T. & Co.
Kaifuku Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,003, S. Suda, 27th April—Moj 21st April, Coal—B. & Co.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 28th April—Swatow 27th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Petchaburi, Gor. s.s., 1,373, C. G. Gondwich, 28th April—Bangkok 21st April, Rice, Meal and Tookwood—B. & S.
Kunghow, Br. s.s., 1,150, J. D. Martin, 23rd April—Saigon 19th April, Rice—Man Fat & Co.
Landrat Schefl, Gor. s.s., 1,015, A. Struve, 26th April—Bangkok 16th April, Rice and Hardwood—S. & Co.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 26th April—Calcutta 9th April, Gen.—S. & Co.
Livingstonia, Br. s.s., 2,700, W. B. Webb, 27th April—Irrawaddy 27th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,800, P. E. Christiansen, 25th April—Saigon 20th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Montgomery, Br. s.s., 1,014, R. Robertson, 21th April—Canton 27th April, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.
Assaya, Br. s.s., 4,359, G. W. Cockman, n.n.s., 28th April—Shanghai 25th April, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,014, R. Robertson, 21th April—Canton 27th April, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.
Amigo, Gor. s.s., 822, W. Langetherger, 28th April—Haiphong 27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,110, R. Suzuki, 28th April—Swatow 27th April Gen.—O. S. K.
Shinten Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,980, K. Nagata, 28th April—Moj 22nd April, Coal—A. & Co.
Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, S. J. Payne, 28th April—from Samarang

Bonmohr, Br. s.s., 1,935, Hastie, 28th April—Singapore 22nd April, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,731, Minanigawa, 28th April—Moj 22nd April, Coal—A. & Co.

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Livingstonia, Br. s.s., 2,700, W. B. Webb, 27th April—Irrawaddy 27th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,800, P. E. Christiansen, 25th April—Saigon 20th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, Henry E. Morton, 22nd April—San Francisco 21st Mar., Mail and Gen.—P. M. Co.

Quarla, Gor. s.s., 1,146, Danielson, 26th April—Canton 25th April, Ballast—S. W. & Co.

Sexta, Ger. s.s., 992, N. Jensen, 25th April—Bangkok 17th April, Gen.—Chinse.

Shinkin Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,449, T. Okuma, 26th April—Milko 20th April, Coal—V. B. K.

Signal, Gor. s.s., 907, T. Iwasa, 22nd April—Haiphong 20th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, M. Picknell, 25th April—Hongky 22nd April, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Sungkian, Br. s.s., 987, Matthias, 27th April—Haiphong 24th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijmali, Dutch s.s., 3,666, P. Zwart, 21st April—Swatow 20th April, Gen.—J. C. L.

Yeuwang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 26th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Zafiro, Am. s.s., 1,269, M. C. Smith, 27th April—Manila 24th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

21st April—Kontang Si, Antenor, Canton, Ernest Simons, Poona, 25th April—Ambla, Pak Ling, Satsuma, Bonito, Polots, Samha, Soyo Maru, Christian Nole, Gnaisou, Noekar.

Arrivals at Homo—21st April—Calcutta, Iya Maru, Prinses Alice, Indraido, 25th April—Dorflinger, Marmora, Ernest Simons.

HOTEL VISITORS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
Adams, Mr. and Joseph, R. M.
Mrs. E. Kmoor, Mr. and Andrew, J. L.
Arbenz, O. F.
Arbuckle, Mrs. P.
Arbuckle, Miss P.
Barrett, Dr.
Barton, Mr.
Bryant, Elva
Bryant, Ivy
Franklin
Grothor, Miss

Per Tean, arrived on 28th April from Sydney—

Bryant, Mrs. Gibbons

Bryant, Elva Marshall

Bryant, Ivy Nelson

Franklin McMahon

Grothor, Miss

Huntington, Mrs. and

Andrew, J. L.

Tomlinson, H.

Tranard, T.

Turnbull, D.

Watson, Mrs. O.

Wessell, Mr. and Mrs. P.

Wells, E. W.

Wicks, Mr. and

Osborn, H.

Wise, Mrs. and

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8533

三月十三日

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

五拜

四月廿八日

\$18 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

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CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
The result of the Esher Cup race was as follows:

Marechal Strozz..... 1
Pietri..... 2
Foranor..... 3

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, denied in the House of Commons that he had any knowledge of the alleged smuggling of Chinese pork into Ireland in musical instruments.

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
The Welsh miners are supplying the gold insignia which the Prince of Wales will wear at his Investiture at Caernarvon in July.

London, April 22, 7.55 a.m.
Despite official assurances much anxiety prevails in Paris regarding the plight of Major Bremond, of the French Army, who is trying to lead the Malhalla from the Shorada country to the relief of Fez.

The force has been detained by floods, and after much heavy fighting has exhausted its ammunition, according to rumours which have reached Paris.

The French Government announces that it is taking vigorous measures to send supplies and succour to Major Bremond.

London, April 22, 7.55 p.m.
The anniversary of the foundation of Rome has been held there in the most animated way.

The streets are gaily decorated, and filled with enthusiastic crowds, while artillery salutes rend the air.

London, April 24, 10.15 p.m.
A terrible accident is reported from Cape Town.

The railway bridge at Blaukrantza collapsed while a train was crossing, with disastrous results.

The engine and carriages were precipitated into the river below and forty persons were killed and many more injured.

At this spot the river runs shallow over a rocky bed, and the train was crushed to matchwood.

Tokio, April 22.
The Emperor has just made four new appointments.

Marquises Katsura and Tokudaiji have been created Grand Chamberlains, and Prince Seruichi and Viscount Watanabe have been made Counts.

Tokio, April 22.
The Japanese Navy is to have two important additions soon.

The Naval Department has ordered local shipyards to begin construction at once upon two first class armoured cruisers, each of 27,000 tons.

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter is informed with regard to the opium negotiations at Peking between Sir John Jordan (the British Minister) and the Waiwupu, which had almost reached a deadlock a few weeks ago, that such progress has been made during the past fortnight that the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the question of the diminution of the importation of Indian opium into China may be regarded as distinctly favourable.

It would, however, be premature to state the agreement has been reached, as there are still two or three questions outstanding. These questions include the manner whereby the unpaying opium produced in China will be checked, and how accumulated stocks of opium are to be disposed of.

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the law for the separation of the Church and State, which will be promulgated shortly, suppresses Catholicism as the religion of the State and guarantees complete liberty of conscience.

All orders and religious communities will be required under the new law to devote one-third of their income to charity.

The new law also establishes Government control of public works.

London, April 23, 10.15 p.m.
The death is announced of Mr. John Passmore Edwards, who founded more than seventy public institutions, was a prominent political writer, represented Salisbury for many years and twice declined the honour of knighthood.

[Mr. Passmore Edwards was the son of a Cornish carpenter and was born in 1823. The institutions he founded including hospitals, homes and libraries, to the latter of which he presented upwards of 80,000 volumes. He was proprietor of the "Echo" and was a friend and supporter of Cobden and Bright. He was delegate to several important conferences on the continent. Knighthood was offered him by Queen Victoria and again by King Edward, but was declined.]

London, April 24, 7.20 a.m.
The English newspapers express the warmest sympathy with France in the difficult task which confronts her in Morocco.

They are unanimous in saying that they consider that none of the Powers would object to her despatching an expedition to Fez, where the lives of resident Europeans of all nations are endangered.

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CHINESE
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Canton, April 27.
Ever since the assassination of the late Thrice General, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising will soon break out, coupled with the mutiny of the Canton recruits who are alleged to have entertained feelings of discontent. Of course this unusual and alarming report has given anxiety to the people here. As I have already reported, the able and energetic Viceroy has taken every precaution.

This morning a number of launches were seen on the river carrying many regiments of braves who have been sent to Canton from various districts to watch any sign of trouble. The trouble between the recruits and the police early last year has taught the officials lesson to keep all those troublesome recruits in restraint, and hope is entertained that nothing will happen.

From other sources we learn rumour is current that the newly trained soldiers are in league with revolutionists and that Saturday the city will be seized.

The army officers acting on these rumours have taken precautionary measures and have ordered that all rifles in the hands of troops should be relieved of certain parts of their mechanism in order they may be rendered useless. This action will greatly minimise the danger from the rebellious soldiers, if rumour should prove correct, and they will have no arms with which to fight.

The wife of the late Tartar General is the younger sister of Shoung Chi Hung, Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, who is extremely grieved at the death of his brother-in-law, and sorry for his sister in her sad bereavement.

Owing to the rise of the anarchical element in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer considers it unsafe for his unhappy sister to remain in the place. He has accordingly sent his eldest son to Canton to conduct the wife of the late Tartar General of Fukien.

Speculation is rife in the Colony as to the meaning of the Canton outbreak. The warning against ships being sent to Canton has naturally caused a good deal of excitement, and the question is being asked: Is it the revolution come at last?

The affair is regarded as serious by both foreigners and Chinese. The fight in front of the Yamen, in which the admiral in person led the garrison, has caused a stir, and little doubt exists that the outbreak is one that calls for the most determined handling. It is many years since rioters or revolutionaries dared deliberately to engage the officials in armed conflict.

The threatened rising in Canton has caused an extremely large number of women and children to seek refuge in British territory and during the last ten days arrivals in Hongkong have been numerous. The native boarding houses are crowded.

A representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph", interviewed Commander Beeckwith, R.N., on the matter, and was informed that at 10.20 on Friday morning, instructions were given by His Excellency the Governor, to stop all shipping proceeding to Canton.

All vessels and junks have therefore been refused clearance to Canton for twenty-four hours.

April 28.
A large party of Cook's tourists went to Canton yesterday. They are now "held up" there owing to the outbreak.

The tourists for at least forty-eight hours, according to our telegrams, must remain in the City of Rams; and while we do not anticipate any real danger for them, nevertheless we hope the authorities will not neglect the interests. A mob in Canton when it is inflamed is a very dangerous thing.

The U.S.S. Wilmington is now under orders for Canton. She sails to-morrow, but should anything serious transpire in the meantime will leave at once.

The American Consulate General here has received messages from the Consul-General at Canton which state that the people are quiet and that he does not antcipate any danger.

We learn from a Hankow message to the "Jiji" that the Viceroy of Hupeh has sent back to their homes 1,200 people who had emigrated from Hupeh to Manchuria, but had been sent back. Of this number 150 have died of various complaints.

Canton, April 28, 9 a.m.

At seven o'clock last night revolutionaries, armed with rifles and bombs, gathered in force and marched upon the Viceroy's Yamen.

News of the threatened attack preceded them, and Admiral Li gathered together his troops and prepared to meet the attack. He led them in person.

A fierce little fight ensued. The Admiral and his men fought determinedly and eventually succeeded in driving off the revolutionaries, but not before they had suffered some loss. Several Viceroy's braves were killed and wounded, but the attackers suffered much more heavily, many of them being killed.

The other Yamen and public offices were not molested, but the telegraphic office was closed to all but official messages.

Steamers from Hongkong are being vigorously searched for arms.

The rioters wore a white band on their heads, when they set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen.

Canton, April 28, 12 p.m.

For forty-eight hours the running of steamers between Hongkong and Canton has been suspended.

Peking, April 27.
Acting on the advice of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Prince Regent has decided to reform the recruits.

Peking, April 27.
The Prince Regent will represent the young Emperor at the coming review of the troops.

Peking, April 27.
The Prince Regent has appointed Colonel Shing-fun as Acting Tartar General of Canton.

Peking, April 27.
The Chinese Minister to Japan, when received in audience by the Prince Regent, said that a certain country had already made plans to dispatch a great army to China, and trouble may soon be expected. He also asked the Prince Regent to send the Young Emperor to pursue his studies abroad.

Peking, April 27.
The four nations interested in the foreign loan still insist upon China engaging foreign financial advisers from the four countries.

The President of the Board of Communications suggests to the representatives of the foreign countries that only two should be engaged to look after the interests of the four countries.

However, no decision has been arrived at.

Peking, April 27.
The President of the Board of Communications is secretly negotiating a loan of \$2,000,000 from Japan for the development of coal and iron mining companies in Hang Yang, Jui-chi, and Ping Huang.

On the 23rd instant the S.S. Meefoo, belonging to the China Merchants Steamship Company, journeying from Hongkong to Shanghai, collided in a dense fog off Gutzu Island, with another of the company's boats, S.S. Kwonglee, proceeding from Shanghai to Hongkong.

It is feared that the accident has been attended with a great loss of life, for it is reported that the Meefoo sank shortly after the impact.

Native journals give the number of passengers at about 57, four being foreigners and the rest Chinese.

Out of this number it is reported that fifteen have been saved, presumably by the Kwonglee; while the rest of the passengers and fourteen of the ship's complement are missing.

After the accident the Kwonglee proceeded back to Shanghai, having sustained a break down in the engine room.

Peking, April 27.
The Japanese soldiers stationed in the Three Eastern Provinces have had several conflicts with the Chinese soldiers and policemen at Feng-tien. Many have been wounded on both sides. A severe encounter is imminent, which will eventually lead to war.

An Imperial decree has been issued conferring a tablet, with characters written by the young Emperor, on the Tai Tung College in Yokohama, for good systematic management.

Peking, April 25.
The Empress Dowager has in-

structed the Board of Foreign Affairs and the members of the Imperial household to make every preparation for the coming reception to be held at the Summer Palace, in honour of the wives of the foreign Ministers in Peking.

The loan obtained by the Board of Communications for the improvement of the currency system has been duly settled, and the agreement signed.

The loan for the development of railway enterprises in China is not quite settled.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to suppress a certain native paper for having published inflammatory articles attacking Japan.

The editor of the paper responsible has been tried by the Chinese Court, but the charge against him could not be proved.

The Court has accordingly asked the Board of Foreign Affairs to notify the Japanese Minister of the result of the trial.

Peking, April 24.

The Senators of the National Assembly have determined to meet together on Thursday to demand holding an extraordinary general meeting.

Peking, April 24.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has applied to the Throne for permission to reorganize the army in the Three Eastern Provinces.

He suggested that two divisions should be stationed in each of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Prince Regent has instructed him to discuss the matter with the Army Board, the Board of Finance, and the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, April 24.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has had several conferences as to the boundary question in Macao.

The Board is of opinion that the delimitation of the Macao boundary should be either settled by the Board, or be submitted for decision to the Hague tribunal.

H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has requested the Board to allow the Macao boundary question to be settled in Canton.

The Board has refused to comply with the Viceroy's request.

Peking, April 24.

It is reported that Chu Yu Linn, the Under-Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Japan.

Peking, April 25.

Some days ago the Prince Regent instructed Prince Kung, the anti-opium Commissioner, to examine all the imperial princes and the officials of the 1st rank, &c., to see whether they were suffering from the opium habit.

The other day Prince Kung asked the Prince Regent what he could do with Duke Kwei Cheung, the father of the Empress Dowager, who is an opium smoker.

The Prince Regent replied that in future only officials of the 2nd rank and downwards will be subjected for examination.

Peking, April 25.

H. E. Na Tung is getting tired of being a Grand Councillor, and has expressed an intention of becoming the Viceroy of Chihli.

Peking, April 25.

There will be some changes among the viceroys and governors of the various provinces next month.

Peking, April 25.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces will leave for his post early next month.

Peking, April 25.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Grand Councillors to settle the frontier disputes without delay.

Peking, April 25.

Prince Tsai Tao, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has requested the Throne to put aside funds for the construction of a naval base at Chu Shan, in Chokiang.

Peking, April 25.

The productions in Manchuria and its market of consumption, together with the revenue derived from the taxation on all the smoking and spirit requisites, will be given as securities for the loan from the four countries.

Peking, April 25.

The Japanese soldiers stationed in the Three Eastern Provinces have had several conflicts with the Chinese soldiers and policemen at Feng-tien. Many have been wounded on both sides. A severe encounter is imminent, which will eventually lead to war.

The Empress Dowager has in-

cognised certain Russian rights in Mongolia. These would include the stationing of Russian troops at certain points to guard the consulates Russia has and will have in the region and to protect Russian communities. It is indeed extremely unlikely that the force is as large as the telegram suggests. While a panic among the ignorant traders and tribes of western Mongolia might easily be induced by the presence of a comparatively small force, any no with a knowledge of the region will allow that some force is necessary in so wild a country to protect the Russian flag wherever it may fly under treaty rights. That these treaty rights exist China's settlement of the recent dispute or the partial settlement of it tacitly admits, and therefore we cannot be surprised at hearing of the movements of Russian troops in the region recognised as "open."

On the other hand, since Mongolia is peaceful, it is to be regretted that Russia has seen fit so soon to press her advantage. From her point of view, no doubt, she is striking while the iron is hot, and indeed we know that she took advantage of her ultimatum to send forward men and guns. The procedure smacks somewhat of brigandage, the brigandage of a neighbour's territory, and we know where that policy led Russia a few years ago. The lesson of the Japanese war should be more vivid to her mind, and we cannot be surprised that a very radical difference of opinion exists in St. Petersburg as to the advisability of the foreign policy now being pursued by the nation. We do not want another war "to prevent the partition" of China, and we would consequently be glad to see Russia "moderate her transports," military and mental, and allow China breathing space to find her level. We fail to see any urgent reason for the presence of a Russian army corps in Mongolia. To protect her admitted rights there she must, of course, be permitted a certain number of soldiers, but they are more guards to the flag flying over consulates than an aggressive force, and we certainly deprecate a policy that adds to the tumult within the Empire with which we are primarily concerned.

Yesterday the Prince Regent received in audience the Chinese Minister to Japan and questioned him as to the object of the Japanese government in increasing the number of soldiers in Manchuria, and also asked him as to the attitude of the Japanese government in dealing with the question of those of the Korean people who wanted to become Chinese subjects.

Peking, April 26.

The return of the Chinese Minister to Japan has created a great interest among the Foreign Ministers in Peking, and they are not call for the "limelight" which the movements of

large bodies of troops produces. We hope St. Petersburg will "go a little slow" and not add to the almost overwhelming difficulties which beset Peking, or to the disabilities under which China's commerce is not unlikely to labour in the near future, by a display of the strong hand where silk glove methods would be far more applicable.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(24th April.)

Is the Triple Alliance in danger of disruption? is a question that recent events in Italy and Austro-Hungary lead one to ask. For some time past a spirit of un-easiness has been prevalent in both countries, and troops have been massed on either frontier.

Then came an incident, foolish in itself, but possibly fraught with serious consequences. A street in Rome was named after a famous opponent of the Austrian Throne.

Although probably not meant as such, it was regarded as an insult by the subjects of the well-beloved Francis Joseph, and more than a little indignation was aroused. It was feared that disturbances might occur during the celebrations in connection with the foundation of Rome, which were mentioned in our cable news on Saturday, but happily, the event has passed off peacefully. Nevertheless, the sore remains, and trivial as is the matter, from even such trivial causes have great results been brought about. The Austrians are a proud race, quick to take offence, while of late they have shown a marked military and naval activity, so much so, indeed, that their now Dreadnought fleet is not without reason regarded by us as a menace to our position in the Mediterranean.

They are a proud race, quick to take offence, while of late they have shown a marked military and naval activity, so much so, indeed, that their now Dreadnought fleet is not without reason regarded by us as a menace to our position in the Mediterranean. The Adriatic is the home of a very powerful naval armament just now, and there are not these wanting who believe that Italy and Austria will come to grips in its narrow waters. There is, however, this hope—that Germany will bring as powerful pressure as she can upon the excitability of her friends of the Triple alliance. In many ways that agreement is regarded as an offensive alliance, but its destruction in consequence of a war between those old enemies, Austria and Italy, would be a world disaster. A naval war in the Adriatic or Mediterranean would be a calamity to the whole world. Trade would suffer to an enormous extent and the annoyance which would certainly be caused to neutrals is incalculable. However, Young Italy is not bent on territorial aggrandizement, and the danger lies more in her haughty spirit of independence than to any desire to attack Austria. The interest of the matter to Hongkong lies in the fact that our huge shipping through the Canal would be interfered with to a paralysing degree, so that we must hope earnestly that Rome and Vienna will not fly at each other for causes so trivial.

WIRELESS.

(26th April.)
The two marine disasters which have had, unfortunately, to record this week again draw attention to the need for the immediate installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus at Hongkong. We are quite prepared to admit that the Government for one reason or another may not consider it expedient to make any statement on this subject other than that it is anxious to have a wireless station here; but we are entirely unable to see where the objection to immediate construction lies. The Government are able to allocate funds for various things, and to do so within twenty-four hours or less after the need for such has been made apparent. We feel safe, therefore, in concluding that it is not for monetary considerations that wireless is being withheld from us. Are we to listen again and again to nebulous expressions of opinion, to the effect that "Wireless is necessary to the Colony, but—As Laiglon says in Rostand's drama; "J'admir ce manis!" We have no wish to cajol and we deeply appreciate the good work done by our administrators, but may we ask why are the Home Authorities so obdurate in this matter? His Excellency will earn lasting praise if he can but convince those responsible that they are not only greatly displeasing the British residents of this Colony but at any moment they may be depriving the helpless and hapless of a shipwrecked vessel that much-needed succour which the signal Q.E.D. or S.O.S. might so quickly bring to them.

The wreck of the Asia throws another light upon the dangers which vessels wrecked or disabled are open to. We refer to the swarming sampans which, like beasts of prey, rush down on the helpless ship. Suppose for the moment the Shaoshing and the America Maru had not been "handy." The crew of the Asia might have been capable of beating off an attack—they would certainly do their best—but the looting of a ship and murder of its crew is not unknown in Chinese waters, and we say emphatically that vessels should be in a position to communicate by wireless with every port at which a warship is.

The Chinese fisherfolk are pirates first, last and all the time, and it is not right, or proper, or consonant with the dignity of Great Britain that her strongest naval port in the East should be without the means of learning that succour is needed. We urge the authorities at once to make arrangements for the installation of a powerful wireless station here. Let us cast off our obsolete methods of reasoning and install a wireless station without further delay; humanity demands it.

COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

(27th April.)

The Imperial Maritime League, which is doing much good work in the way of drawing attention to the problem of national defence, throws light in a recent publication on a side of the Navy question that is not generally known. One of the great duties of the Navy in time of war is the protection of our sea-borne commerce, and the League declares that we are far too weak in commerce-protecting cruisers, because Germany has declared her intention to convert any of her mercantile into ships of war, on the high seas, whenever hostilities break out without any notification of the vessels to be so employed. Consider for a moment what this means. British merchantmen are somewhere, not in the immediate vicinity of their own warships—let us say they are in the Indian Ocean, or the North China sea—when without a moment's warning the German vessel with whom they had been in friendly rivalry becomes a war vessel and captures or sinks them. A paralyzing blow might be struck to British marine trade in this way. It means also that there are all over the seas of the world at this moment potential enemies ready to prey upon British sea-borne trade. This again means an enormous rise in the price of food in the United Kingdom and according to the League the probability

lity of such a rise will be vastly increased should the Declaration of London finally be ratified, for in that case all neutral vessels carrying food or other conditional contraband to our ports will be exposed on the high seas to the same risk of capture or sinking as will naturally affect British merchantmen. Starvation at home and in many Colonies would be the inevitable result.

Gormay is perfectly within her rights in converting her merchantmen into ships of war, such a step will however add enormously to the horrors of war. Our own merchantmen would be in worse case than were their predecessors in the good old-days of the privateer and the pirate, while under the Declaration of London our neutrals would be so only in name, or rather in so far that they might not retaliate. The whole world would be alienated from us under such conditions, unless indeed the friendship of our allies was so strong, even without any undertaking to the effect, that they would go to war with the power that seized their ships carrying food to us. And this would be the signal for Armageddon!

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(28th April.)

For some time past little or no news, which in this case we may take to be good news, has come to us from India, that is, no news of a sensational character. An attempt or two, unhappily successful and fatal has been made to derail trains, but the country in comparison with what has gone before is quiet. The India Government's really admirable policy is responsible for this. It was firm and when occasion demanded rigorous, and it had the desired effect, despite the sentimental ravings of a certain class at home, who would have us handle an incipient anarchist revolution with kid gloves. The danger, we think, is not over, and the huge nation, the "brightest gem in the British Crown," is once more on the real path to progress. The leading men of India of all castes know right well that independence, for a united India, is a vain dream, and that it would only mean the splitting up of the country into a hundred, two hundred, three hundred warring states. "United we stand, divided we fall," and India cannot be united except under a stronger power, her people are of too many different castes and even nations, most of whom hate each other. The days of the Great Mogul might come again, but they would come in a welter of blood that would drench India from Cashmere to Calcutta. This the Indians themselves recognise and hence loyalty is being steadily suggested to the country at large as the best policy.

India is a source, if loyal, of well nigh immeasurable strength to the British Empire. She is capable of making our seat in the East secure for ever without entangling alliances with other Powers, for as a British General of international reputation once said, "there is material in the North of India and Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundations, if once it dares to tamper with that militarism which now alone supplies it with any higher ideal than money and the luxuriant money can buy." We know what the Indian soldier is, and with a loyal India at our doors the future of the East can hold no unpleasant surprises for us. We do not mean Hongkong alone, but Australia as well, and our great Colony has in a loyal India a splendid guarantee against the danger which she firmly believes threatens her.

ANOTHER CANTON OUTRAGE.

It would be foolish to disassociate the attack on the Vice-regal Yamen at Canton from the dastardly murder of the Tartar General, and we fear we must credit or discredit the Ke Ming Tang, the "Revolutionists by the Grace of God," with this latest outrage. We need scarcely emphasise the serious nature of the situation. Were the attack merely the work of irresponsible individuals the British Consul General would not, as he is re-

ported to have done, warned Hongkong against sending steamers to the Shumoon. Undoubtedly the City of Rams is thickly impregnated with dangerous revolutionaries, who will stop at little to gain their ends. We may congratulate ourselves on having so strong a Viceroy in power, and we earnestly trust that His Excellency will escape further outrage at the hands of his enemies. His troops evidently have stood by him in this case and have not been guilty of the deplorable cowardice which disgraced the unfortunate Tartar General's escort. We would feel easier in our minds, however, were the troops of the southern command replaced by men of the Peiyang army. It is an excellent policy to garrison a disaffected district with troops of a different nationality or caste, beside which the Northern troops are the finest in the Empire. However, the Viceroy is a capable and spirited ruler and will use his power ably and well.

The situation, of course, has a direct bearing on Hongkong. We have before assisted in the capacity of looker-on at a struggle between rival Chinese forces. This was when the Taipings and the Imperialists fought fiercely at Kowloon and took and re-took Kowloon city. Eventually their war fleets were expelled the Harbour by this government. We do not want a similar experience now. There is also a word of warning to be given to the Chinese residents of the Colony. They have mooted the idea of holding a huge procession in honour of King George on Coronation Day. We think they would be well advised to abandon the project. It would in the first place attract thousands of people from Canton, and we may be sure that a large proportion of them would be of evil character. There is also the question of plague to be considered. It is extremely prevalent at Canton at the moment, and we cannot afford to run the risk of having infection carried to us. For the present, at least, it is as well that Canton should be "put in Coventry" by Hongkong and that we should have as little to do with it as is sensible. It is useless expressing regret again for the troubles that beset China. We have done so often enough, and we can now, while hoping for a speedy end to these disturbances, only take such precautions as will protect us against their possible effects.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

AGGRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The President of the U.S. High Educational Union has paid Canton a visit, and is staying with the American Consul on the Shumoon. The members of the Canton Self-Government Society have sent the distinguished visitor an invitation to reception to be held in his honour at their hall to-morrow.

The guest will deliver a lecture on the critical state of China, the aggression of foreign nations, and the policy to be adopted in saving her from ruin.

CANTON NEWS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, April 27.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has, in view of the secret import and sale of salt from foreign countries by dishonest merchants, considered it expedient to take steps against this malpractice which has the effect of diminishing the consumption of Chinoso salt. The Board has consulted on the matter with the various foreign ministers at Peking and has signed a treaty between China and the foreign countries against the import and sale of foreign salt.

Some time ago the steam launch Kiang Ying, flying the French flag, came into collision with the Chinese launch Wing Tak. H.E. the Canton Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kowloon to hold a marine enquiry into the cause of the collision.

After hearing the evidence the Customs Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the Chinese launch Wing Tak, and the launch flying the French flag has been ordered to pay Wing Tak launch \$1000 in respect of damages. No money has yet been paid.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The thirty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at noon Wednesday in Queen's Building. Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Chairman of Directors, presided. Others present were Messrs. A. Forbes, E. Ormiston, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. R. Lenzmann, H. A. Siebs, G. Balloch, Fr. Lieb, G. Friesland, (directors), A. B. Rouse, T. F. Hough, W. Dunbar, Rev. L. Robert, A. V. Apair, A. R. Lowe, W. E. Clarke, A. G. Coppin, J. Gardiner, L. Berindouque, Ho Fook, W. Hutton Potts, J. Siemens, F. Smyth, P. Tester, A. Shelton Hooper, A. H. Harris, C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Taylor, G. C. Moxon, H. Humphreys and C. Montague Ede (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the business of the meeting I have to inform you that the negotiations for amalgamation with the North China Insurance Company, of which you were advised in a circular dated 11th January last, have come to an abrupt end.

In seconding the above motion, Mr. Harris said:

Sir, I rise to second the resolution and before formally doing so I may be allowed to make a few remarks. These remarks naturally arrange themselves under three heads. The report is a very satisfactory one and our thanks are due to the Board and the secretary for the able manner in which the business of the Union has been conducted, ability which has again been crowned with success. It is gratifying to learn that so widely are our roots spread and such a firm hold have they taken in the vast field of insurance that the future can be faced with confidence. The magnificent reserves we have built up, in conformity with the policy so recently urged in this Board room have been added to and we carry forward a very handsome sum. Our Directors, With reference to your remarks, sir, upon combination and improved rates it is interesting to note what the Chairman of the Yangtze Insurance Society of Shanghai has to say on the same topic in his recent speech. It is also with pleasure I am sure we hear that the cold winter douche of last year's speech has not been repeated and that shareholders may look forward to a bonus in addition to the dividend when conditions warrant its distribution. Limitations that I hope will be liberally interpreted. A silver dividend in the terms of a 2s. dollar would not come amiss as a beginning.

If this is so one can but express the hope that a further slight of hand next year may agreeably surprise us. I notice that the accounts for 1910 lump together the amounts due to sundry debtors with bank and agency balances which have hitherto been kept apart. I suppose there is some practical reason for this. My second heading, Sir, of course concerns the offer made by this society to the North China Insurance Company. You have just told us that the matter is at an end, the offer having been refused by the sister Company. But, Sir, if the reasons which prompted the offer were good and sound ones a rejection, base perhaps in part on a belief that the terms offered were sufficient, does not make them less sound. And if the elimination of competition and the reduction of working expenses, only possible under existing conditions by amalgamation, are desirable in the interests of our joint businesses, and in view of the peculiarities and risks of insurance work in the world, I am inclined to doubt if the matter can or should rest where it now is. Shareholders in the North China are disappointed that the terms of the Union offer and the ground upon which it was refused were not notified to them. It does seem somewhat extraordinary. I believe that there has been some considerable misunderstanding as to the objects and value of the offer. It appears to have been thought that the Union was in a bad way and was in need of North China reserves.

That the Union could not keep up its dividend at that generally we needed bolstering up and so forth, Sir. It is admitted that the

to justify this hope. The divisible balance for the year is \$337,782.87, which we recommend should be appropriated as follows:—The payment of a final dividend of \$20 per share, the addition to Sterling Reserve Fund of \$10,000 and the carrying forward of the balance to Underwriting Suspense Account.

The figures for 1910 are quite satisfactory, showing as they do a steady increase, and your Directors feel that they are quite justified in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of \$30 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory business.

You will be glad to hear that while giving shareholders and contributors full consideration we have not forgotten our staff, through whose unremitting efforts the Society maintains its premier position. We have voted bonus of 15 per cent. of a year's salary to the Provident Fund of each member who is in our service on the 30th of this month.

Before proposing the adoption of the report I shall be glad to know if any shareholder wishes to ask any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

In seconding the above motion, Mr. Harris said:

Sir, I rise to second the resolution and before formally doing so I may be allowed to make a few remarks. These remarks naturally arrange themselves under three heads. The report is a very satisfactory one and our thanks are due to the Board and the secretary for the able manner in which the business of the Union has been conducted, ability which has again been crowned with success. It is gratifying to learn that so widely are our roots spread and such a firm hold have they taken in the vast field of insurance that the future can be faced with confidence. The magnificent reserves we have built up, in conformity with the policy so recently urged in this Board room have been added to and we carry forward a very handsome sum. Our Directors, With reference to your remarks, sir, upon combination and improved rates it is interesting to note what the Chairman of the Yangtze Insurance Society of Shanghai has to say on the same topic in his recent speech. It is also with pleasure I am sure we hear that the cold winter douche of last year's speech has not been repeated and that shareholders may look forward to a bonus in addition to the dividend when conditions warrant its distribution. Limitations that I hope will be liberally interpreted. A silver dividend in the terms of a 2s. dollar would not come amiss as a beginning.

If this is so one can but express the hope that a further slight of hand next year may agreeably surprise us. I notice that the accounts for 1910 lump together the amounts due to sundry debtors with bank and agency balances which have hitherto been kept apart. I suppose there is some practical reason for this. My second heading, Sir, of course concerns the offer made by this society to the North China Insurance Company. You have just told us that the matter is at an end, the offer having been refused by the sister Company. But, Sir, if the reasons which prompted the offer were good and sound ones a rejection, base perhaps in part on a belief that the terms offered were sufficient, does not make them less sound. And if the elimination of competition and the reduction of working expenses, only possible under existing conditions by amalgamation, are desirable in the interests of our joint businesses, and in view of the peculiarities and risks of insurance work in the world, I am inclined to doubt if the matter can or should rest where it now is. Shareholders in the North China are disappointed that the terms of the Union offer and the ground upon which it was refused were not notified to them. It does seem somewhat extraordinary. I believe that there has been some considerable misunderstanding as to the objects and value of the offer. It appears to have been thought that the Union was in a bad way and was in need of North China reserves.

That the Union could not keep up its dividend at that generally we needed bolstering up and so forth, Sir. It is admitted that the

years 1907 and 1908 were bad ones in the insurance world, in particular the year 1908, but this society has nothing to fear from the closest investigation. In making calculations as to the position of the Union it must not be forgotten that the Assets of the affiliated Co. the China Traders must be taken as being Assets of the Union. So far as I can learn this was not done by the North China when examining into the Union offer. An alleged for instance union loss and expense ratio over a four year period of 05 1.2 per cent. is easily seen to have been based on incorrect data and imperfect information. Exact figures of union business is not at my command but I am in a position to give these comparative figures. The percentage that charges bear to premium have been ascertained to be

1905.
Union 16.31 per cent.
China Traders 23.13
North China 25.47
1909
Union 14.95 per cent.
—2 per cent.
China Traders 14.95 8/0
North China 30.59 4/0

Sir, it is not necessary nor is this the place to go further into details of misunderstandings and errors in order to make clear the reasons and the value of the offer made by the Union to the North China. Speaking in 1907 Mr. D. R. Law, whom many of us miss in Hongkong, said "I would further congratulate the Directors for the absorption of the China Traders Marine Insurance Society; controlled by us both Companies will greatly benefit in every way and I think we may look forward to an era of continued and increasing prosperity." Sir, those forecasts have been amply verified since the year in which they were made. May we not use similar language to the prosperity to a union of the North China with ourselves? Amalgamation, Sir, I think, must come; the common interests of Far Eastern residents demand it; the nature of present day business methods, pressure for it. If the policy underlying the affiliation proposition is a sound one, and there has been no attempt made to prove that it is unsound, it is for shareholders to move in the matter. We all value security and good dividends, Directors as well as poor shareholders. I think we may thank the Directors for the interest they show in our business.

As regards 1910, there is a substantial increase in not premium as well as in interest, and as far as we can gauge the situation the year seems likely to be a very favourable one and we therefore have no hesitation in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of \$4 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Forbes seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Ede proposed and Mr. Rouse seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Siebs and Balloch to the Directorate.

Carried nem con.

On the motion of Mr. Carvalho, seconded by Mr. Cunha, Messrs. Jeffries and Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That's all the business, gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Tester, Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That's all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had in the usual way.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Immediately after the first meeting, another meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held in the same office, the same Directors being at the table. Others present were:—Messrs. A. B. Rouse, J. M. Carvalho, G. M. Cunha, V. S. Remondio, A. E. Alves, J. A. Carvalho, J. A. Barros, J. Gardiner, A. R. Lowe and C. Montague Ede (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I will, with your permission, take the report as read. It compares favourably with that published last year and shows an increase in the divisible balance which we propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share on account of 1909, making \$7 for that year. We further propose to make an addition of \$10,000 to the Reinsurance Fund, which will then stand at over £40,000, two-thirds of our paid up capital; the balance of \$225,358.20 we propose to carry forward to Underwriting Suspense Account.

Only one survivor of the wreck reached Manila in the early hours—a Filipino who was picked up by Mr. W. J. Shaw of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company at two o'clock in the morning as he was returning to the city on a company launch.

When rescued he was half mad from thirst and fear and could not tell a connected story of the sinking of the vessel.

The steamer foundered almost without warning and the passengers and crew barely had time to fit on the life preservers handed out by orders of the captain when he realized that the boat was doomed.

STEAMER FOUNDERS IN TYPHOON.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

Late news from Manila says the steamer Charles Porizat foundered off Cavite at 5-30 on Sunday afternoon last three miles out of Cavite. At the time there were 20 persons aboard and the latest information shows six to be still missing. The bureau of navigation authorities believe them to be drowned. One is Mr. John Bevington, an American.

Two other Americans, Ordinary Sergeant E. R. Neville with station at Fort McKinley, and Mr. Lester Perkins, of the Bureau of Customs, were rescued after they had floated about in the water all night. Twenty-one Filipinos have also been rescued. The cause of the accident is not definitely known as only the barest news of the disaster has been received, but it is considered probable that the vessel, which plies regularly between Manila and Corregidor, foundered in the severe storm that whipped the waters of the bay into a fury during the late afternoon hours.

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When rescued he was half mad from thirst and fear and could not tell a connected story of the sinking of the vessel.

As regards 1910, there is a substantial increase in not premium as well as in interest, and as far as we can gauge the situation the year seems likely to be a very favourable one and we therefore have no hesitation in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of \$4 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ede seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Ede proposed and Mr. Rouse seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Siebs and Balloch to the Directorate.

Carried nem con.

On the motion of Mr. Carvalho, seconded by Mr. Cunha, Messrs. Jeffries and Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That's all the business, gentlemen.

THE YOSHIWARA FIRE.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIABILITIES.

It is reported that the representatives of the various fire offices concerned held a meeting in Tokyo on the night of the 11th inst., and disclosed the liabilities of their companies in respect to the Yoshiwara fire. A Tokyo dispatch to the "Osaka Jiji" gives the following as the approximate liabilities of each company:

Tokyo Fire.....	65,000
Kyoto Fire.....	100,000
Osaka Fire.....	100,000
Kobe Marine	150,000
Yokohama Fire	50,000
Nippon Fire.....	50,000
Ton Fire.....	37,000
Naniwa Fire.....	55,400
Meiji Fire.....	70,000
Foreign offices	50,000

The Kyodo Fire Insurance Company declares that a portion of the risks taken by it having been re-insured its actual liability will be no

COMPANY MEETING.

GEO. FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of Geo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., was held at the Hongkong Hotel Saturday, Mr. P. Tester, chairman, presiding. The other shareholders present were Mr. A. Rodger, (director) and Messrs. J. Rodger, Ho Fook, J. H. Soth, J. D. Kinnaid, Lo Cheung Shui, and J. McCorquodale, with Mr. J. I. Andrew, (general manager). The general manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen—As you have doubtless studied the report and accounts already, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with much regret that your directors again come before you with such a poor and unsatisfactory report, but I will claim your attention whilst I give you a short account of what has led to this disappointing result. To start with, I do not think it necessary for me to dwell on the continued depression under which the Colony is now lying, but nevertheless this depression is very naturally reflected on the working of a concern such as ours, and tends to aggravate the severity of competition. Ordinary competition we can face, but instances have come before your Board during the year of competition of such a nature as is hardly credible. In spite of this we secured a fair share of the business that was going during the year, but owing to the number of similar concerns in the field we have been compelled to accept prices which only lost the barest margin of profit. At the beginning of the year we had hopes of being able to at least pay our way, but portions of our North Point property, which were then let on lease, were later on vacated, and offers of a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rent failed to secure a continuation of the tenancies, so that our hopes of North Point itself contributing to the defrayment of its heavy charges were dispelled. Added to this the Government suddenly discovered that when making the final examinations after the completion of the reclamation at North Point and assessing the value of the lot they had omitted to charge for the pier site, and had also failed to collect the Crown rent for the six years the property has been in our possession. Thus it is that our properties have been increased to the extent of \$300,55, the cost of the pier site, and our working account has had to be saddled with the six years' rent of it, amounting to \$900. Another drain on our working account was the sinking of one of our launches on 8th October last. She was carrying some baulks of timber, a class of work by no means beyond her power, and indeed for which she is properly fitted, when she suddenly foundered off the shore at Yaumati. The cost of raising her and the necessary repairs ran us into another \$900. You will observe that interest account shows a debit this year of \$318.24 against a credit of \$27.21 last year, so that this and the unfortunate incidents to which I have alluded more than make up the debit shown on the actual working. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions relating thereto."

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded. Carried. Mr. J. Rodger proposed, and Mr. McCorquodale seconded, that Mr. P. Tester be re-elected director. Carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Kinnaid, Mr. H. Porcy Smith was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. I regret the report is so bad, and as usual, the directors have foregone their fees. I thank you for your attendance.

The report of the company was as follows:—The directors beg to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910. It is with much regret that your directors have again to report an adverse year, the loss on working amounting to \$1,028.30, which, added to the debit of last year's account

and the charges incurred during the year at North Point property increases the debit balance to \$20,734.88. This is causing your directors some anxiety, and they will shortly come before you with special resolutions to deal with the Company's position. According to the articles of association, Mr. P. Tester now retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Porcy Smith, F.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

HONGKONG'S GROWING INDUSTRY.

SEA GRASS FURNITURE.

Rattan furniture has been manufactured in the East and exported throughout the world for many years, says the "Hongkong Daily News." Furniture from bamboo, either whole or split, or both, has been made for centuries, and has had some sale abroad, although it has never been so popular for chairs, sofas, and tables as rattan. About six years ago a Hongkong chair manufacturer sold considerable quantities of chairs and other articles of furniture made from bamboo and other woods, wrapped with a large twine or fine rope manufactured from twisted sea-grass. This furniture was as strong as rattan and bamboo, and its cost was considerably below rattan. There is no limit in China to the amount of raw material for this sea-grass furniture. The grass grows wild in enormous quantities in the marsh lands along the sea between Hongkong and Canton and in all that part of China. The grass is cut by the natives, sun-dried, and sold dry. It is made into twine or small rope of about 200-foot lengths, and is sold by the picul of 133-1/3 pounds. In general the twine is produced in three grades—the ordinary grade, used chiefly for coarse work; the extra quality for finer work on chairs, and the fine quality, used chiefly on tables and similar articles. While the grass, generally, has a uniform light-green colour, and presents a good appearance when made up in its natural shape; there are variations in some grades and under some conditions, so that usually the grass is stained when being made up into furniture. The United States, Canada, and South Africa are importing considerable quantities of sea-grass and rattan furniture from Hongkong, and large quantities find a rapid sale at all the treaty ports in China. It is a growing industry worthy of every support.

HOW TO PREVENT MALARIA.

D. Chen Su Lau, in a lecture on malaria, given in Singapore, said that in Malaya generally, malaria was bad, and in Singapore, owing to the crowded condition of the population, it was particularly so. Then they had in nearly all the rubber estates large numbers of immigrants, fresh from China dying at a great rate. After a brief reference to the history of the investigation into the nature of malaria, he showed how it was caused from the bite of the fever-carrying mosquito. In this he was rather cautious, as when he said there could be no malaria without threat hings—the "thang, mang, lang," i.e. the parasite, the mosquito, and the human. He warned people to avoid encouraging the breeding of mosquitoes near their dwellings and showed how they breed and feed in stagnant water, and liked dark, damp, sunless places, where no wind or fresh air could get, and strongly advised the filling of swamps and disused wells, with the burying or removal of all old tins or pieces of crockery, or anything however small which could hold water, also to brush away all cobwebs from their rooms once a week, and do whitewashing rather than dark colour washing for their houses inside, and let them bear as much sunshin and air as possible everywhere. To this end he said they should thin their trees in their compounds and estates. Then for sleeping they should live upstairs rather than down.

Mr. John H. Boyd of Messrs. J. P. Wild & Co., of New York, arrived by the Mongolia from Manila this morning.

OUR LETTER BOX.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—On the 18th inst. your paper reproduced a so-called telegram from Peking which had been published by the Chinese newspaper "Shoung-Po," concerning a supposed action of the French Government with regard to the province of Yunnan. The commentary which you gave of that extraordinary piece of news was quite correct in its first part, but I was extremely surprised to see that the last sentence was not emanating from an English journalist—but what might be friendly inasmuch as you could not fail to know that most news published in the contemptible Chinese press are a tissue of childish absurdities, which seem to have but one aim, viz., to excite an ignorant and stupid mob against all foreigners, irrespective of nationalities.

My surprise was still greater when I read in your issue of last night another piece of news of the same quality as the former one, for the veracity of your own correspondent at Canton is this time responsible: that now idiotic invention concerning the supposed action of France at Nanning (Kwangsi) is evidently of Chinese origin. The snarl of it is so nasty that it cannot possibly be mistaken.

As the propagation of such nonsense is not only wicked in its purpose but might possibly lead to some evil result, I beg you to be kind enough to publish the present letter as a formal denial of such ridiculous lies.

I am, &c.,
GASTON LIEBERT,
Consul for France,
at Hongkong.

THE PLAGUE.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the session of the International Plague Conference, on April 10, Dr. Broquet, the French delegate, announced some important results of his experiments and his conclusions are: (1) there is little fear of infection before cough appears; (2) the greatest danger of infection exists when the cough does appear, even when no sputum is seen; and (3) proper masking including goggles is of the utmost importance. The last conclusion corroborates what Dr. Wu Lien-teh announced three months ago.

Dr. Zabala read an interesting paper on the Infectivity of Corpses. It was shown that living bacilli could be found in corpses three months after burial in ground, and rats seem to get infected in this manner underground. Hence, the vital importance of burning corpses.

Dr. Koudelka, an assistant professor at the Medical Institute of St. Petersburg also read a paper entitled "Morbid Anatomy of Pneumonic Plague," with special reference to the mode of entry of the organism. He maintained that out of the 28 post mortem examinations he had made he had in every case found marked changes, both naked-eye and microscopical, in the tonsils and lymphatics. The tissues of the tonsil showed diffuse infiltration, and the follicles had big nodules of bacilli in them, just the same as buboes, which fact showed specific alterations. He believed that from these follicles the bacilli got into the lymphatic and blood system and so into the lungs. In other words, the lung affection was only a secondary one and the present epidemic was rather a septicemic than a pneumonic one.

Dr. Andrew, of Chingwangtao, opened the discussion on Rats. He gave an account of his observations of the Rat Population of North China. Between June 1909 and September 1910 he had examined over 3,000 rats in Tongshan. He had adopted measures to preserve the fleas as far as possible. All the rats were mous Documanus. He had counted the fleas during the same period, and had worked the results into a curve, which showed that there was a seasonal prevalence of the rat flea in the autumn months. The only species of flea he had found was pulicis Cleopix. He considered that his investigations pointed to the fact that a bubonic epidemic in North China was not to be expected until autumn, if at all.

YUNNAN FRONTIER.

APPLICATION FOR AMMUNITION.

To the "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT:

Canton, April 20.

H.E. the Vicroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Army Board for the supply of 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition in case of hostilities with British troops stationed at Pienna, and also in case of the rising of native rebels. The Army Board in turn has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy enquiring whether the Canton arsenal has a stock of ammunition sufficient to meet the demands of the Yunnan Viceroy and if not to kindly hurry on with the making of the supply.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadewe & Co. report:—Business during the week under review has been very restricted, due no doubt in a large measure to the Easter holidays.

Rubber.—London quotes the price of fine hard Parrot, £1.2d., sellers, and the price having been broken at Home, London quotations have been low in number. Several of the leading companies are reported to have paid very substantial dividends, and this may have a strengthening effect on the London market.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

The weekly circular of Messrs. Fraser and Co., for the week of April 13, states:—

During another quiet week which has passed since our last report, rubbers have experienced slight decline, and business has been confined chiefly to the sterling shares. Mining and industrial, however, have received more attention, and several of the leading tin stocks have been in good demand at advancing prices.

Rubber.—Malacca Preference have been placed at £9.7s. 6d. Lapadrons subscribers 9s. 3d. Straits Rubber £5 8s. 6d. Kajangs 5s. Ledbury 70s. and the part paid shares 35s. premium. Linggis have been done at 49s. 9d. Vallambrosa 35s. 9d. Consolidated Malays 3s. Morlimans 5s. 6d. Howoods 4s. 10d. 2s. to 5s. 2d. Chersonese 4s. to 3s. 10d. Rubber Estates of Krian 3s. 5d.; Batang Malakas 2s. 9d. Chimpulu 1s. 6d., and Duff 12s. 3d. Among the dollar shares, in which few transactions have taken place, Iagoa have changed hands at \$30.50, Singapore and Johore \$2. Radelles \$10.50. Now Singapore \$5.50 to \$5.60, Ayer Panu \$5.10 to \$5.20, New Soronda \$2.07.1-2, Malakolla \$1.00 and Pantais \$1.15.

Mining.—The feature of this section has been the strong demand for Tronols, which close at \$20 ex. dividend. Kintas have been placed at \$17 with further buyers. Bolata, Kuntana and Kamaboi are wanted at quotations, but few shares are on offer.

General.—Steamships have been placed at \$235 ex. dividend and Shells at \$10. Biley, Har- greaves have changed hands at \$95 and Maynards \$27 with buyers over in each case. Straits Traders are easier at \$50 and Fraser and Neave are steady at \$30.

DREDGING THE SHA-HO.

WORK TO BE BARRIED OUT AT FATSHAN.

To the "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT:

Canton, April 20.

The river bed of the Sha-ho, at Fat Shan, is notorious for the sand banks which not only block up the waterway, but endanger navigation. The place has repeatedly been dredged, but every time the work has ended in failure. The Yen Yick Company have now petitioned the Canton Prefect for permission to remove the sand and manufacture bricks from it.

The petitioners also undertake to dredge the river, but beg to be allowed to obtain funds from the Dredging Bureau which has been long established at Fat Shan, to meet the annual expenditure of removing the sand. The scheme, if approved, will suit two purposes. The Canton Prefect has instructed the authorities in Fat Shan to consider the petition with the local chamber of commerce, and report.

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A BUSINESS TOUR.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATIONS IN MANILA.

The S.S. Mongolia, which reached port Saturday morning, brought to the Philippine Islands commercial delegations from Chicago and Omaha, among a very large contingent of passengers.

Some of the leading men of the commercial communities represented are among the party, which is a sort of half-brother of the late delegation from the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast towns.

The names of the representatives are as follows:

From Chicago.—Mr. A. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Curtis, Mr. H. D. Curtis, Jr., Mr. Kenneth Curtis, Miss June Mesmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Flynn, Mr. John Paul Goode, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hankey, Mr. R. R. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lenfestey, Miss Margaret Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Osborn, Miss Jane Spaulding, Miss Mary Spaulding, Miss Anna Rothschild, Mr. F. W. Shepardson, Miss Theressa Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Spicer, Miss Alice Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Spofford, Master Charles Spofford, Mr. E. J. Merville, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Taylor, Master Harold Taylor, From New York.—Mr. C. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Root.

From Omaha, Nebraska.—Mr. and Mrs. David Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Gould Dietz, Mrs. Olive Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kinsler, Des Moines, Iowa.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Younker.

From St. Louis, Missouri.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Garrison.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

HORSES FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili has had several conferences with Princes Tsai Taun and Tao about establishing a large stud in Ili for the breeding and training of horses for the Chinese army. The General said that at the present time they have not sufficient horses at their disposal for the cavalry and the 30 battalions of recruits. He also said that most of the horses sent from Yunnan died on the way owing to the distance, and a lot of money has been wasted.

The General contended that a stud should be started at Ili without delay, and the two Princes strongly agreed with his suggestions.

CRYSTAL PALACE RESTORED.

The Empress Dowager has ordered that the Crystal Palace in Peking should be restored to its old splendour, as it is the intention of Her Majesty that this place should be used as a schoolroom by the Emperor in summer.

RUSSIA'S HARSH MEASURES.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Russian Minister in Peking to ask his government to remove all the drastic measures brought into force by the Customs regulations and procedures are not such as to attract tourists. There is room for a great deal of improvement there. The Manila Custom house has an unenviable reputation throughout the world in the matter of imposing unnecessary hardship on travellers, and something should be done to wipe out that reputation.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

According to the native press rival those of any country in the Orient, and I have no doubt that the day is not distant when Manila will rival Java as a calling port for tourists in the Orient. There is room for more publicity work to attract travellers but I understand that the local business men are waking up to that fact and are taking steps for concerted action in that matter. In this connection I might say that your Customs regulations and procedures are not such as to attract tourists. There is room for a great deal of improvement there. The Manila Custom house has an unenviable reputation throughout the world in the matter of imposing unnecessary hardship on travellers, and something should be done to wipe out that reputation.

AND THIS IS CHINA!

A certain censor has impeached Chu Yu Lum, the secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, of having received \$600,000 from foreigners for the settlement of the debt side of the ledger, but I am glad to say that the business of the company has constantly been increasing since it started operations under the American flag and from the present outlook of things it will soon be on a paying basis.

MR. R. SHEWAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

SIDELIGHT ON PARTNERSHIP ORDINANCE.

No visitor to Manila in recent years has expressed himself more favorably over commercial and industrial prospects in the Philippine Islands than Mr. Robert Shawan, senior member of the well-known firm of Shawan, Tomes, and Co. of Hongkong, who sailed on the steamer Tamang after a brief visit to the Philippines. Shawan, Tomes, and Co. are one of the oldest established business firms in the Orient, among their principal agencies being the Philippines Steamship Company recently organized here under the American flag, and the Green Island Cement Company, who manufacture the excellent brand of cement which goes under that name, says the "Cablenews-American."

Mr. Shawan has been in the Orient thirty years now, but this was his first visit to Manila, and he says that it was both a revelation and a surprise to him. The progress made by the Americans in the Philippine Islands during the short time they have been in control he said, "has been indeed marvellous; their efforts, to say the least, have been crowned with success in every direction. Your city is a marvel of cleanliness, your drives are delightful, and words can hardly express my surprise and appreciation of beautiful Baguio and her many allurements. The trip alone is one of the finest that I have ever had the pleasure of taking, the scenery along the Benguet road being the grandest and most picturesque I have ever seen.

"While at Baguio I was a guest of the Governor-General, who impressed me as a very fine man, full of energy and enthusiasm and with heart and soul wrapped up in his work.

"From what I have seen and heard during my stay here, it looks to be as if you Americans are now beginning to reap the harvest of your years of labour and endeavour, and certainly your possibilities seem to be unlimited. If you keep on going at your present rate your exports of hemp, copra, and several other agricultural products will soon be the largest in the world. I believe this country to be an ideal one for investments, particularly in the agricultural field.

"The labour problem seems to be the principal stumbling block to agricultural progress in the Philippine Islands, but I believe that a wise Chinese immigration law would soon

[Special Article.]

AN EXPERIENCE IN MONGOLIA.

SNOWED UP; HUNGHUTZE, AND GOOD SPORT.

Four of us left Tientsin, with servants and a baggage. We intended a trip in Mongolia for winter shooting. The first was a member of the British Legation staff, the second one of the oldest residents in North China, an engineer who had helped to mount the big gun that in the hands of the Boxers shelled Tientsin, the third, the first partner in a well-known hong, and one of the best shots north of Shanghai, and the fourth, the present writer, a poor scribbler. Our armoury was extensive, and one of the party carried fishing lines. Tuned food, cordials, whisky and brandy, and, of course, furs in plenty made up most of our cargo, for all had been in the interior before—one had walked across to Tibet—and were prepared to use the Chinese chow procurable along the road-way and in the inns.

This short article is not going to be an itinerary of our journey; merely a passing reference to an incident or two.

Shortly after we had dropped down into the desert of Mongolia from the splendid hills surrounding Kalgan, alive with the baggage-trains going south and north, carrying tea and skins and piecemeal goods and a thousand other articles on the backs of the swaying camels, the fisherman of the party, with that extraordinary enthusiasm that envelops the disciples of Isaac Walton, lay in wait for the finny denizens of a tumbling stream. He nearly lost his life in two different ways. First, he was pulled into the water by a huge fish and very nearly drowned, losing his line and being swept across to the other side. We never saw the fish, but neighbouring Chinese assured us that large specimens were plentiful. Shortly afterwards the same unfortunate member of the party, having rejoined us across a swinging bridge of rope and fibre stumbled upon and charged by a wild pig, a big creature, much bigger than the Indian variety. The animal was shot, however, and carried in triumph to our first halting place, a dirty little inn with paper windows.

We had brought two Australian greyhounds with us, proposing to course them on horseback, but the ground was not suitable here, so they were sent back to Kalgan. Small game abounded, furred and feathered, and we had excellent shooting. Later on in about two weeks, they became more scarce, owing doubtless to the severity of the weather (eight degrees below zero!) but pig and deer were to be found. These, however, were not the only things hunted. We ourselves came in for a turning of the tables, and had to fly for our lives.

It was towards the end of our journey, which took us well into Mongolia, that we first came across the Hunghutze, or Red Bearded Robbers of the North. They are the fierce terrors of brigandage, waging a relentless war against all, while appearing as farmers. Like the Boers their arms are always with them but generally out of sight, hidden in the kaoliang, (millet) under the firewood pile, in the thatch of the house. We met our band when a long way from the village. It had evidently been on a raiding trip towards Urga, and was well mounted. Luckily so were we, and while one of our grooms received a slight wound we succeeded in reaching an inn without other hurt. The Red Beards, mounted on high-pinked Chinese saddles so that they towered above their ponies, and waving their rifles in the air—most of these come from Germany—presented a sufficiently impressive sight. It impressed us, any way, with the need for what is called on the stage “quick exit.”

That night, a most appalling snow storm began and lasted nearly a week, during which we were cooped up in the inn, sleeping on the floor, or mud bed built round the stove pipe; about three feet high, side by side not only with our own boys and mafous, but with Mongols, traders, carriers, camel drivers, and the general riff-raff one meets with in a Chinese inn. It was warm, but unbigenic. Our bed-fallows never removed any

clothing, and never washed; food was cooked on the same stove and mostly with the same utensils, and had it not been for the fact that we carried a Buriat cooking pot we would not have enjoyed ourselves even as little as we did. These cooking pots are formed of two cylindrical vessels, one inside the other, and some two inches less in diameter, thus allowing a space between their sides. In the small inside pot a charcoal fire is made, while the space between it and the outer is filled with water, chopped vegetables and meat. Soon a fine soup is ready, but is not drunk yet. The other ingredients of the repast are spread out raw on a handy table; fish, cut-up, chicken-or-duck-or-beef in small pieces, and then the pot and stove combined is placed in the centre of the main table and the diners proceed to cook their solids in the simmering soup. They do so by skewering the various pieces with forks or chop sticks according as they or all three together fancy fish or meat or a toothsome vegetable and boiling it. All work together and by the time the raw edibles are all gone, (and those Buriat pots are quick cookers), the soup is of a consistency to make the heart rejoice. This is then drunk and the repast, a most satisfying one, is over. Those cooking pots are simple of construction and easy to handle, and I recommend them to those whose love of sport takes them far afield. Used at home where a greater variety of venison may be obtained they lead one to overdo it a little, for I have never eaten food so good as that which comes piping hot on a chop stick from the bubbling Buriat soup. The Burians themselves are a nomad tribe from the far North, splendid horsemen and trappers, but dirty in the extreme.

Our health suffered a good deal during the confinement caused by the weeks of snow, and we did not proceed further into the country when at last released. By easy stages we reached Kalgan again, and so run down into Peking and civilisation as represented—and very well represented it is—by the Hotel des Wagons Lits.

Our journey took us direct from Kalgan, roughly parallel with the South Manchuria Railway, but of course many hundreds of miles from it. We thus came into the splendid pasture and grazing lands surrounding the source of the Liao River, where thousands of nomads have their flocks, and where grains of many kinds are also grown. The snow except in an actual storm does not interfere with sport, the high winds of the plateau preventing it settling. The atmosphere although bitterly cold as regards meteorological readings is by reason of its dryness not unpleasant, but Heaven send the sportsman from a really steady Gobi desert, dust storm. Yellow and gritty and persistent, it darkens the world like a London fog, and fills every crevice and wrinkle in the body with sand that not even window sashes plugged with cotton wool and pasted over with paper can keep out. The mails were those despatched from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

THE S.S. ASIA ASHORE.

PASSENGERS AND MAIIS TAKEN OFF.

The P. M. Company's s.s. Asia is ashore on Finger Rock.

As far as can be gathered the accident occurred Sunday.

The passengers and mails are reported to have been safely taken off. The mails were those despatched from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The Company's office in Shanghai communicated with the America Maru, which at once proceeded to the scene of the accident. The American fleet is also on its way to assist.

Further details have not yet reached Hongkong.

WORLD'S NEWS.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, Apr. 11.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, stated that as the result of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty British goods imported into Japan would never be treated in any way less favourably than those of other countries.

WELSH HOME RULE.

London, Apr. 10.—Mr. E. T. John, a Welsh Liberal M.P., in the course of a speech said that Wales should be considered before Ireland in regard to the Home Rule question. Now that the Upper House was weighed down under the burden of important questions, declared the speaker, it would be most improper to endeavour to effect the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill, and no words could be found to defend such a step.

Happily no serious disturbance ensued.

THE CORONATION.

JAPANESE ROYALTY HERE.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of King George V, have arrived here by the N. Y. K. S. Kanu Maru.

With them are Admiral Togo and General Nogi, Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremony, and other members of the Japanese delegation to the Coronation.

Prince and Princess Higashi

Fushimi, who are to represent the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Coronation, go first to Paris until June 18, when they leave the French capital for London, where they will remain about ten days. Their Imperial Highnesses will then return home, visiting en route Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and other European capitals. Their complete suite is as follows: Admiral Count Togo, General Count Nogi, Count Toda (Grand Master of Ceremonies), Miss Miyako, Mr. Watanabe (Master of Ceremonies), Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida, Commander Taniguchi, Lieutenant Commander Kiyokawa, nido-de-camp to His Imperial Highness.

Admiral Count Heihachiro

Togo, and General Count Ure-

Suke Nogi are warriors whose names will stand immortal in the naval and military annals of Japan, and yet to casually see them in the orthodox sartorial equipment of the day one would not credit them with having practically made a nation. Both are unassuming gentlemen; quiet in demeanour, unostentatious, iron-grey of hair, sturdy of build. Both have passed the threescore mark in years, but age sits lightly. Of the two General Nogi is the taller. Admiral Togo is a thick-set man, with a small iron

gray goatee on a firm chin. General Nogi runs more to a beard—iron grey, too, but he looks older than the Admiral. He is two years younger, having been born in 1849. Admiral Togo saw the light in 1847, which makes him 64.

Commander Taniguchi is the

A.D.C., and speaks fluent

English, Admiral Togo also speaks

English, but, as Commander

Taniguchi remarked, it is difficult

to get him into conversation in

that language—or even in Japanese.

Like most men of action the

Admiral and the General both

prefer to keep their thoughts to

themselves—and therefore readers

are debarred from having illuminating opinions upon several

questions that they would dearly like such men as those to speak upon.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were opened at the Supreme Court on Monday. His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, presiding.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

Kwong King, Li Chan and Chung Ching were indicted on charges of having published for sale on the 4th March last a book called “Pak Wa Shing Lo Ku” containing seditious matter embodied in a song entitled “Manchus and Chings Stabbed” calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in China. Mr. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was sworn in:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce (foreman), J. F. Van Rees, D. D. Ward, G. L. Daines, F. Frisk, S. Goldschmidt and G. W. Gegg. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alabaster in opening the case for the Crown stated that we lived on the edge of an Empire which was in friendship with our own. We enjoyed the protection of a code of laws which was different from that of the Empire so near to us. All who lived in the Colony enjoyed that protection, although many were natives of the neighbouring Empire. Therefore, they could not allow Hongkong to be used as an asylum for the purpose of inciting persons to crime against the ruling powers of the neighbouring Empire. Accordingly, the Legislature of the Colony, following the principle of an Order-in-Council, passed an Ordinance providing any person printing, publishing or offering for sale matter calculated to incite persons to tumult or disorder or excite persons to crime in China shall be guilty of an offence. The charge against the prisoners were that they published and offered for sale on the 4th March last matter calculated to incite persons to tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in China. The facts of the case were these. All the prisoners were employed in a druggist's store. The first prisoner was a partner in the firm—he might not be the only partner; he was the managing partner, he believed. The second prisoner was a fok, while the third prisoner was an accountant. On the 4th of March, a Chinese policeman bought a book from the second defendant. On the 30th March, other copies of the book were bought and an enormous number of books were found on the premises. All the three defendants were there. All were charged with selling books on both dates. All admitted having sold the books. It was for the jury to say whether the language used was calculated to incite tumult and disorder in China or whether it was calculated to excite persons to crime in China. The Crown's submission was that it was calculated to do both. The book contained a lot of harmless matter but it also contained what purported to be a song, which must have been written within the last year or two, because there were references to it in the child Emperor of China. The jury probably knew that the ruling race in China was not Chinese but Manchus. They invaded China about 300 years ago and swept away the Ming. They had occupied the Throne of China ever since that date. The majority of officials were Manchus. The song in question was entitled “Stabbed Manchus and Chings.” The subtitle was “A Dramatic Song.” At this point, Counsel proceeded to explain the procedure followed by the singer. A man sang a verse, then there was a certain amount of patter, and then he went on to another verse. His (Counsel's) friend, Mr. Potter, informed him that the song resembled a Greek play. The following were among the words and phrases appearing in the song: “Great injury has been done in Kwangtung. All the people of Kwangtung are made poor. I hate these shaggy-haired devils, who are a wild tribe from the Chia Pak hills. They have caused a terrible stonish everywhere. Why should we submit ourselves to their despotic rule? Come, brothers, and let us devise some plan. Why should eighty Chinese support one Manchu? We are in fact a pitiable people whose country is lost.” The song also contained references to the “suckling,” who occupied the Throne. Certain of the words of the song were printed in different type, which was obviously for the purpose of drawing the reader's attention thereto.

Evidence was then called.

The Chinese policeman who purchased the book on the 4th of March spoke to having made the purchase.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan was next called.

Mr. Potter:—You are an Irishman, aren't you, Inspector?—I am. Have you ever read any of the Dublin Nationalist papers?—Yes, sometimes.

Have you ever found such sentiments in the leading articles in the papers “Let the Irish people rise in their strength and throw off the English yoke”?—No, I have not.

Don't the papers publish articles wishing that Ireland might be free from English rule?—I know they are agitating for Homo Iulu. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alabaster—I don't know whether my friend is going to suggest that this ordinance is in force in Ireland.

Mr. Potter:—There is a much stronger law in force, namely the Coercion Act.

Mr. Wong, from the Attorney-General's office, gave evidence of having translated the song in question.

Mr. Potter:—Were you invited to tumult and disorder, Mr. Wong? (Laughter.)

Witness:—No.

You were not even partially induced to commit a crime?

Witness:—No.

His Lordship:—Mr. Wong is in the Attorney-General's office and it's clear he cannot commit a crime in China.

Mr. Potter:—I know Mr. Wong will have suppressed any such desire but he might have been invited to it. (Laughter.)

In the course of the evidence, a point arose, and at the conclusion of the discussion, the Chief Justice said that he did not think the indictments established the charge of crime but that they might prove the charge of inciting tumult and disorder in China.

The Attorney-General contended that high treason constituted a crime and the defendants' action was a direct incentive to remove the Emperor of China from the Throne. He (Counsel) did not wish separate punishments to be inflicted on the prisoners.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Alabaster's point.

At this stage another point arose on the question of the right of reply. Mr. Potter contended that it had been decided the right was vested in the Attorney-General but not an Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster:—I'm His Majesty's Attorney-General and I've been sworn in as such.

His Lordship:—The point has already been decided by me. I can't go back on what I've already decided.

Mr. Alabaster:—I submit that the point has been decided in my favour.

After a little time, his Lordship intimated that it was clear that the Acting Attorney-General had the same rights as the Attorney-General during the latter's absence on leave. The point he had decided applied only to one acting on behalf of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster:—I only raised the point because I don't wish to have a precedent established while I'm acting as Attorney-General which will have future effect.

Mr. Potter in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners stated that his friend had referred to the benefits according to the Chinese under British rule in the Colony. If there was one benefit bestowed by English law, it was the right which allowed a person freedom of thought and speech. He was entitled to put his thoughts on paper and issue it broadcast. The right was given not only to the Englishman but to every foreigner who went to a British country. That right was obtained after one of the greatest struggles known to English history. He did not think that an enlightened Colonial legislature intended to fly in the face of the established law in England and to deprive a Chinese man of the right to think what he pleased and write what he pleased.

REVENGE.

The case of Chang Hang, alias Chang Sat, who was charged with obtaining a registered letter, by means of a forged instrument, was soon dealt with, on his pleading guilty.

Mr. Alabaster appeared to prosecute while Mr. Potter defended. The counsel for the prosecution said that the prisoner went to the post office on the 6th inst. and

asked for a letter. The official who knew him as belonging to a certain firm, when as a matter of fact he had left their service, and gave him a letter addressed to them. Prisoner chopped it with a false chop. Mr. Potter said the prisoner had left the firm's employ owing to a squabble and submitted that the man did it out of revenge.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

RESULT OF A DISPUTE.

Ho Ngan, a Chinese fisherman, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury at the assizes to-day. He was sentenced to 7 years' hard labour. According to the prosecution, there was a dispute between prisoner and the deceased over a money transaction, and, in the course of the quarrel, the prisoner stabbed the deceased. The defence was that the deceased ran on to the knife accidentally.

Mr. Potter:—They have been prosecuted

asked for a letter. The official who knew him as belonging to a certain firm, when as a matter of fact he had left their service, and gave him a letter addressed to them.

His Lordship:—We're not dealing with the English law.

Mr. Potter said if the intention of the Governor and the gentleman who sat in Council and advised him was what it was suggested to be, then they had flown directly in the face of the English law and that His Majesty would never have sanctioned the Ordinance. If the prosecution's contention was right, then the Editors of the local morning papers were liable to be run in because they had published the articles having reference to the iniquitous actions of China in such matters as over-taxation of the country, etc.

His Lordship:—I haven't seen these articles. If they had been published, the papers would have been prosecuted.

Mr. Potter:—They have been published as a matter of fact.

His Lordship:—You mustn't assume that.

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SUPREME COURT.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Tuesday morning, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott, continued the Assize and had before him Wong Hin and Pang Wah Hin, two men charged with armed robbery from one Cheung Ho.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Alabaster prosecuted, and Mr. Potter defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Alabaster said that the two prisoners were charged under the section of the larceny act which says that any person who with others robs or assaults with intent to rob is guilty of a felony. The robbery was a serious one and in the course of it a servant girl who was in the house was chased out onto a verandah and was either thrown or fell into the street. She was picked up senseless, and conveyed to the hospital and has been kept there ever since. Not one of the people who were robbed, was able to identify any of the robbers. However he was calling one of the robbers, who had been convicted the previous day and was awaiting sentence. He had turned King's evidence. Counsel also proposed to call another man who his learned friend would suggest was another accomplice. As regards the first prisoner on his arrest, his premises were searched and two gags, two knives, and a piece of wire. There was a suggestion that the second prisoner, was really the organiser of the robbery, and being known to those inside, he did not enter the house but waited outside while the robbery was being committed.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

The story of the affair as outlined by the evidence for the prosecution showed that on February 7th five men entered the apartments of Cheung Ho, a married Chinese woman, and "holding up" the prosecutrix deprived her of her bangles, and over \$200 in cash. They also stole her daughter's bracelets and chased the servant girl on to the verandah from whence she fell into the street below. The robber, who turned King's evidence, gave the names of his confederates and implicated the two prisoners. Each of the band was armed with a small knife.

The case was tried by the following jury: — Messrs. W. Frooso (foreman), R. Hunter, K. Boyson, E. B. Potts, F. M. P. de Graca, A. H. Rahman, and P. A. H. Hermering.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of 5 to 2 in respect of the first prisoner. In the case of the second prisoner, the jury unanimously found him not guilty. Accordingly, both prisoners were acquitted.

DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

U Tak and Chu Kung Shun, a long-robed Chinaman and a native dressed in European garb, respectively, were indicted on charges of having demanded money, to wit, \$600, by menaces from one Leung Pak Kwai at Shan-ki-wan on the 13th and 19th March last. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. — Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the prisoners were charged with demanding money by menaces. They were not charged with obtaining money by menaces, although the jury would be satisfied that the money was as a matter of fact obtained, so that it was no part of their duty to inquire into the question. In order to go into the history of that case, he must take them back to the 14th December. On that date there was a robbery, and as a result of the robbery a man named Yee Hoi was arrested. The man was duly charged at the Magistracy, where he called evidence in his own defence, and the Magistrate discharged him. The present charge arose out of that case. On the 13th of March, the complainant, who was the only witness who was going to be called in that case, was at his house, when both the prisoners came to him. The second prisoner asked him for several hundred dollars, which, he said, the man Yee Hoi wanted in order to pay the legal expenses to which he had been put. If the money was

not paid, the man Yee Hoi would again rob him and kill him. The complainant said he could not pay the money because all the money had been taken away from him by the robbers, whereupon the prisoners said that at the latest the money should be paid by the 19th March. Complainant went to the Police, who laid a trap. On the 19th of March, the prisoners were led back to the complainant and again demanded the money. They fell into the trap and were arrested. After hearing the evidence he felt sure that the jury would find one verdict only—that prisoners were guilty of demanding money by menaces with intent to steal.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: — Hon. Mr. W. Clinton (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tso, Hon. Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

COUNCIL REJECTS APPLICATION.

A reply from the Council was received, stating that they refused the Board's recommendation that the Governor-in-Council should grant an application for the erection of twelve water closets, in a block of European flats to be erected on Kowloon inland lot No. 574, subject to an independent and adequate water supply being provided.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

The Government analyst submitted a report showing the result of examinations, conducted under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Ordinance, 1890. The results were as follows:

Ale:—Number of samples, 6; number found genuine, 6; number found adulterated, 0.

Milk:—Number of samples, 7; number found genuine, 6; number found adulterated, 1.

WORLD MOTOR TOUR.

8,000 MILES ON 20 HORSE POWER CAR.

Messrs. J. R. Drake, T. M. Hunter and T. O. Jones have arrived in Hongkong with their Hupmobile, having completed about a third of their great tour round the world.

The party left Detroit on November 3, on a Hupmobile—the machine of the Hup Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Drake is treasurer—and since then have travelled overland 8,000 miles and by sea at least 20,000.

They drove from Detroit to Los Angeles in their small 20 h.p. touring car, thence to San Francisco, and from thence went by sea to Honolulu.

Since then the party has toured Australia, and New Zealand, "both live countries," as one of the party told us, and after that came north to Manila. They now go to Japan, thence to Singapore and India, then South Africa, North Africa and Egypt, and finish up their long journey by touring Europe.

The party are delighted with Hongkong. "It is the liveliest city we've struck" they said. "We had no idea of the fine buildings you have here. Why, it's like an American city."

Manila too, delighted them. "It is a little United States" they said, while Australia and New Zealand impressed them with a sense of capacity and development and the great future that lies before both.

The little Hupmobile has stood the strenuous journey well. The engine has not been touched since they left home, and the only break-downs were very minor ones.

The machine was severely tested on the run from Manila to Baguio, the Mountain Capital of the Philippines. The Government is busy building roads up the hills, but are forced to do so in sections, with the result that the car climbed a height of 11,000 feet over alternating distances of jungle and madam. The distance actually traversed was only 16,000 feet, which gives some idea of the snake-like character of the road. From Baguio, a beautiful spot, the tourists were able to see no fewer than nine different stretches of road.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at St. George's Building at noon Tuesday. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Chairman of Directors, presided. There were also present: — Sir Paul Chater, O.M.C.; Messrs. Henry Koswick, G. H. Modhurst (directors), Dr. J. W. Noble, C. G. Mackie, E. W. Terry, G. McCubbin, C. Pemberton, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, A. H. M. da Silva, Leung Yan Po, Wong Leung Hin and T. Graham (manager).

The notice having been read convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working has again been satisfactory, showing as it does, balance at credit of working account of \$177,716.10, as compared with \$169,595.48, last year. This in view of the increased use of metallic filament lamps, and of the rebates given to our large consumers, will I am sure be gratifying to you.

The hope expressed at our last meeting that the advent of the more economical and efficient metallic filament lamp might lead to an increase in the number of consumers has been realized to some extent, and during the year we have connected up quite a number of new constituents. This has led your directors to consider the advisability of purchasing another Diesel engine to overtake the increasing demand for current, and we shortly expect to place an order for a larger engine than the ones we have at present at the station. The sum standing at credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$180,514.36. After deducting directors' fees (\$3,000), there remains \$180,514.36 available for appropriation, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—Pay a dividend of 12 per cent. say \$1.00 per share on 60,000 shares \$72,000.00. Pay a bonus of 1 per cent. say 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares \$6,000.00. Write off Plant Account for depreciation, \$81,623.34. Write off Property Account for depreciation, \$6,722.30. Pay a bonus to staff \$4,123.04. Carry forward to next account, \$16,145.68. I trust this proposal will receive your sanction and approval. The sum set aside for depreciation may seem a large one, but in the opinion of your directors it is necessary. The efficiency of the Company depends largely, indeed, I may say almost solely, on our keeping up to date, and this can only be done by making provision for replacing our plant, as it becomes obsolete or inefficient. The policy therefore of writing down the value of our Plant Account is the only sound one. During the year we have spent a considerable sum in extending our underground system of mains, and in making alterations and additions to the station, and there is still more to be done, but I think we can say that these expenditures which are very necessary will not interfere with our keeping up a steady dividend.

There bring no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. In seconding the Chairman's motion, Dr. Noble said:—The rules before the motion, Dr. Noble said:—The Chairman, in referring to the depreciation of the plant and its continued efficiency, although using but few words, has covered the ground so completely that he leaves but little for me to add to that which he has already said. In those days of improvements and progress, the machinery of an electric lighting plant soon becomes obsolete, requiring constant scrapping and renewal, for which ample provision must be constantly made. As a very old as well as a large shareholder in this company, I venture to express the hope that the present policy of our directors and agents, of making liberal annual provision for maintaining an up-to-date plant, will not be departed from. With these few words I beg to second, with pleasure, the Chairman's proposal that the report and accounts be adopted.

OUTBREAK IN FATSHAN.

The plague at Fatshan is on the increase, and in Tai Kee Mee, the daily report of deaths is alarming. The cause of this disease is due to the insanitary condition of the place, where garbage and refuse are freely scattered in the streets.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pemberton proposed and Mr. McCubbin seconded that the appointment of Sir Paul Chater as a director be confirmed.

Agreed.

On the motion of Mr. Mackie, seconded by Mr. Ozorio, the retiring directors, Messrs. G. H. Modhurst and J. W. C. Bonnar, were re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. Terry proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and R. C. Edwards as auditors.

Mr. Silva seconded.

Carried, nom. con.

The Chairman—That's all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow and can be had on application.

LICENSEE IN TROUBLE.

POLICE PROSECUTION.

William Krater, of the "Rose Shamrock and Thistle," was summoned Tuesday morning before Mr. E. H. Halifax, for unlawfully permitting a woman to entertain customers, by playing a piano in the bar room on the evening of the 17th inst.

Evidence given on behalf of the police was to the effect that the defendant's daughter was seen, at 10 p.m. on the date in question, playing the piano in the public bar of the hotel. There was a British soldier inside the enclosure, sitting at the side of the instrument, and singing, fusing, as he did so, the customers in the bar. This went on for five or ten minutes, and was seen through the door from the opposite side of the street. Defendant's daughter left the piano after a time, and emerged from the house and, together with her father and mother, went off in rickshaws.

The witness, who gave the above evidence, was asked if there were any people in the bar. He replied that there were about eight.

Mr. Gardiner (defending)—Are you sure of the time?—About?

And the piano you said she was playing, facing the street?—No, just beside the Eastern door.

Were there any musicians? Not at the time. I have noticed them before.

Men musicians?—Yes.

You say the girl was actually sitting down playing?—Yes.

For how long?—About ten minutes.

Did she have any music in front of her?—I did not notice it.

Did you go in and call the defendant's attention?—No, I did not.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Worship allow me to see my client, and I would ask for a remand for that purpose.

His Worship—You should go on with the case now.

Mr. Gardiner—I may have to call evidence.

His Worship—The summons is a week old.

Mr. Gardiner—I was only instructed yesterday afternoon, and know nothing of the facts.

At this stage his Worship granted leave for half an hour.

After the adjournment, the defendant was put in the box, and said he was the licensee of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle. His daughter was over 13 years of age, and studied at the Convent. She is only a beginner, and cannot play very well on the piano. She practices sometimes in the day in the bar. On the day mentioned his daughter did not play. He had a musician for the last ten years, and on the night mentioned the musician was present.

His Worship—Were you in the bar all night?—Yes.

Was the piano played on that night?—Yes.

Was your daughter in the bar on the 17th inst.?—I cannot say; she goes in and out.

Further evidence was called, and his Worship remanded the hearing so as to enable the defendant to call the pianist.

THE PLAGUE.

OUTBREAK IN FATSHAN.

The plague at Fatshan is on the increase, and in Tai Kee Mee, the daily report of deaths is alarming. The cause of this disease is due to the insanitary condition of the place, where garbage and refuse are freely scattered in the streets.

MARINE COURT.

BEFORE COM. C. W. BECKWITH, R.N.

Tuesday afternoon's sitting was occupied by the hearing of a charge preferred by Sergeant Sutton against Captain Valentine of the s.s. Hounshuan, alleging that the latter had failed to observe the rules of the road.

Defendant said he pleaded guilty, with extenuating circumstances.

Police sergeant Sutton, No. 101, said that at 8.10 a.m. on the 16th inst., he was on duty on No. 1 Police launch steering in the Central fairway, from east to west. He saw the defendant steer on his port bow, steaming from south to north, entering the southern fairway. Witness blew a long blast but no notice was taken and in order to avoid an immediate collision, witness had to stop his engines. It he had not done so his craft would have been cut clean in two. The Hounshuan was under helm and was swinging her stern round slightly at the time.

The magistrate: Did you call on her to stop?—No Sir.

Defendant, in the box said, that on the day in question, he left the Canton wharf at about 8 a.m., bound Chokwan. Shortly after clearing the wharf, there was a naval launch in the Southern fairway and in order to pass her, he ported his helm. Then he saw the police launch just clearing a Jardine steamer. He could not take the middle channel because of two junks under sail, who were crossing the fairway on his port side. Witness could not stop his ship on a flood tide, because he might have been carried down on to the China Merchants' buoy. However he starboarded his helm, went into the Heungshan, and was carried on to the northern fairway. According to his No. 2 pilot, the Hounshuan passed the launch quite 200 feet away. At no time did he think there was any risk of a collision.

Questioned by the magistrate: Did you call on her to stop?—No Sir.

And the piano you said she was playing, facing the street?—No, just beside the Eastern door.

Were there any musicians? Not at the time. I have noticed them before.

Men musicians?—Yes.

You say the girl was actually sitting down playing?—Yes.

For how long?—About ten minutes.

Did she have any music in front of her?—I did not notice it.

Did you go in and call the defendant's attention?—No, I did not.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Worship allow me to see my client, and I would ask for a remand for that purpose.

His Worship—You should go on with the case now.

Mr. Gardiner—I may have to call evidence.

His Worship—The summons is a week old.

Mr. Gardiner—I was only instructed yesterday afternoon, and know nothing of the facts.

At this stage his Worship granted leave for half an hour.

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His Worship—Were you in the bar all night?—Yes.

Was the piano played on that night?—Yes.

Was your daughter in the bar on the 17th inst.?—I cannot say; she goes in and out.

Further evidence was called, and his Worship remanded the hearing so as to enable the defendant to call the pianist.

On Tuesday night, April 4th, a rail was removed from the line nearly Dinajoro, and as a result a passenger train was wrecked. One Indian was killed, and five Europeans were seriously injured, including Major Kirkwood, the Cantonmont Magistrate, Mrs. Kirkwood, and Miss Walling.

The authorities now admit that a similar attempt was made last month to wreck a train in the same district.

PIRATES ABROAD.

WEST RIVER INFESTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 22.

The piracy in the waters of Young Kiang is becoming more rampant daily, and the pirating of junks and launches is of frequent occurrence. The pirates are armed with several hundreds of quick firing guns, besides a number of canon.

"They get a large quantity of arms and ammunition from captured craft."

The waters are now almost deserted, owing to the presence of these sea robbers.

The Chamber of Commerce in Young Kiang has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy saying that the robbers are unbearable, and the trade is disorganized. They asked the Viceroy to despatch the gunboat Kwong King to these waters to patrol for one month in order to get rid of these pests.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided. There were also present:

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

Before the business of the agenda was commenced Mr. C. Montague Ede took the oath as a member of Council in place of Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, who has left for home.

The Colonial Secretary said he requested the permission of the Council to resume the discussion of the resolution which was down in the council's orders for the day. It would be remembered that it was a recommendation that the sum of \$112,501.59 should be advanced to the railway during the current year for the construction of Kowloon-Canton railway. He looked forward confidently to the support of hon. members to pass the resolution because it covered the cost of completion and of constructing the Fanling branch, and the construction of additional rolling stock, and was a saving of \$74,500.11 on the estimate presented to the council and accepted without demur when it was brought up in April of last year. It would be unnecessary for him to refer to the remarks made at the last meeting by the hon. member who represented the Chamber of Commerce, who said he doubted whether there were other railways except one or two, in South America, which had cost so much money. He, the hon. member, remarked that the British section of the line was run over simple ground, and made the statement that it was not necessary for a railway of only 22 miles to have two repair workshops and two large staffs. He, the speaker, could not allow, so many mis-statements to be made without the least protest, and on the question of workshops he would draw the hon. member's attention to a letter which appeared in the "Hongkong Telegraph." After quoting the letter at some length the speaker congratulated the writer of the letter, and pointed out that it would be impracticable to transport engines and rolling stock across the harbour every time they needed repair. Choice was either to have repairing workshops of their own or give the monopoly of repair to another firm. That they would all agree would not be sound business. He could hardly believe his ears when he heard the hon. gentleman speak of the land, over which the line was laid, as simple. He would ask him to come with himself (the speaker) for a walk from Kowloon to the Lowu over the central line of the railway. He had brought with him, and laid upon the table, reports of progress and plans of the section of the railway, and he would invite their attention to them. They would then see that it was run on arduous and difficult ground, involving as it did, five tunnels, 49 bridges and culverts, many heavy cuttings and high banks running along an exposed foreshore. If those were required on simple ground he was of opinion that a railway could not be run across rugged country that could pay. His Excellency had explained in Feb'y, 1908, and on June 19, 1910, that Mr. Bruce's figures were in no sense definite. Mr. Bruce was to decide what course the railway should take, and he decided that it should be the Beacon Hill route. There it was his work ended. Mr. Eves in June, 1907, estimated the cost of the section at over eight million dollars, and

this was revised in 1909, and it then came to over eleven million dollars. The cost had now been finally revised and estimated at \$12,290,029. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce doubted whether any railway in the world with the exception of one or two in South America had ever cost so much. He arrived at the figure by taking the revised estimate, and dividing it by 22, the length of the line in miles, giving him a cost of \$558,951 per mile. However, it must be remembered that in the cost was included the expense of a number of sidings at the terminus, besides the erection of buildings, and he did not consider it quite an adequate method of ascertaining the cost per mile. He had been informed by the manager of the Chinese section that the probable capital cost of the Chinese section, which was 89 miles long and was run through what might be called simple country, would be \$15,500,000, and therefore the cost of the whole of the line from Kowloon to Canton would then amount to \$27,790,029 for one hundred and eleven miles, or an average cost of \$250,412 per mile—by no means an incredible sum. Finally the speaker said he had consulted Mr. Lindsay who had given him the following figures and comments:—Cost of the Beacon Hill line \$455.28 per foot, moderate; average cost of the other four double line tracks, \$170.74 per foot, very cheap; cost of reclamation 65 cents, also very cheap. Mr. Hewett said he understood that in the main they had been merely carrying on something, but in view of the importance of that question four unofficial members met on the subject. They had discussed the question very fully in view of the statements that had been put before them by the present engineer. He now spoke on behalf of those members, and it was their opinion that it was not necessary for the railway of the length of the Kowloon-Canton railway to have complete workshops. They had another discussion the other day and they still maintained that: They were prepared to admit that it may be necessary to have some workshops, but not complete workshops. At one time the estimate was \$9,000,000 dollars, the estimate now stood at \$12,300,000 dollars and even that did not include the cost of the Kowloon railway station. That sum would have been still further increased by a quarter of a million dollars had it not been for very lucky chance the Government got of keeping down that sum. Another point which he agreed upon was that the expense of the railway had very largely exceeded the estimate which was a carefully prepared and a most reliable one. They came to consider that the mistake was made by His Excellency's predecessor, for which His Excellency nor any other official was responsible. It was a mistake that the contract was not put out in the first place to some reliable railway contraction firm. It is quite possible, and he was quite prepared to admit and believe, that if an inquiry had been made the estimate put forward may not have been so large. If the railway had been constructed by a proper company rather than by every day work—departmental work—they would have got their railway much quicker and at less cost. Another difficulty admitted by His Excellency's predecessor was that the construction of a railway of that sort was difficult of supervision. For those reasons the unofficial members still seemed to consider that it would have been better had the work been carried out by contract. Another question. Over and above the cost of the railway which now would cost over \$12,000,000 dollars, this sum excluded the cost of the terminal station, and a sum of 7-12 lacs had also been incurred by the ratepayers for land, which at the moment was not required, and that possibly of the 30 or 40 acres of land resumed by the Government a good deal may have to be disposed of later on. That was one of the reasons why his colleagues agreed with him in the objection to the manner in which expenditure on the railway had been piled up, and they considered the Government had invested an undue amount of money for resuming land purchasing land, which now they did

not want, and in retaining an undue area. Ratepayers' money had been sunk in the land, and later on His Excellency pointed out last Thursday, that it was not unreasonable to suppose that the government would do their best in order to get the best profit. What use would the land be put to? The bulk of the land, he took it, could only be used for wharves and godowns. His Excellency had most carefully pointed out that it was the last wish he had in his mind to compete with existing interests, such as Holt's Wharves, the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, the Star Ferry Company, which had all gone to build up that section of the trade of the colony. His Excellency went on to say that "I may say at once that the Government has no idea of building either wharves or godowns on that reclamation, unless and until the development of the railway will justify its extension." He (the hon. member), hoped, and he sincerely believed, it would not be many years before the railway developed. The railway would develop by leaps and bounds, but that did not necessarily mean that the trade of the colony would develop to the same extent. They all knew that a lot of money had been expended by ratepayers of the colony on wharves, godowns, &c. These people were large ratepayers. As they know very well the trade in the Far East had been depressed in the past years. Trade had also changed. There was not the large demand for wharves and godowns which was the case in the past. Merchants appeared to be content to go from land to mouth with their stocks, and the consequence was that for some years past, the supply was in excess of the demand in the colony, and personally he was afraid—of course he may be wrong—but he was afraid that it would be a considerable time before all the godowns now in the existence were fully required for the use of the trade of the colony. In the first place, continued the hon. member, they had sunk an unduly amount of money on purchasing property and retaining property, that would probably be disposed of. The remarks he had made covered the points which were discussed by himself and three colleagues, and which they decided should be put before the Council. There were other questions debated, but he would not deal with them that afternoon. He would have preferred to have taken his seat at that stage, but in view of the personal attack which the Hon. Colonial Secretary had thought fit to make upon him, he felt bound to reply. He was speaking for himself, and he was speaking on his own responsibility and without the consent of his colleagues, although he noted they may endorse a good deal of what he said. The hon. member spoke of the attack made by the Colonial Secretary, and said that he had travelled the New Territory long before the Colonial Secretary came to Hongkong. Hon. Mr. Pollock said it had always been for him a painful duty to disassociate himself in any way from any of his unofficial colleagues and more especially was that the case with his friend the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. But the hon. member made a statement at the meeting of the council on Thursday last which he (the speaker) thought it his duty to challenge because he felt that although the hon. member had stated that he never did intend in the least to cast any reflection upon the efficiency of the railway staff, he, Mr. Pollock, felt that the words actually used were calculated to convey an interpretation upon them. What the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce said on Thursday last was that "the cost was some 100 to 150 per cent. more than the original estimate." He (Mr. Pollock) confessed that he thought the statement would convey to anybody reading it the meaning that originally the then engineers in charge of the railway had solemnly drawn out a full estimate of the proposed work and that the estimate had been exceeded by 100 to 150 per cent. Looking back over the pages of Hansard one found that the original estimate, as the hon. member called it, called for the sake of convenience Bruce's estimate, was not an estimate in the ordinary sense of the term. It was

not an estimate at all. His Excellency had yearly addressed the Council upon the subject of this railway and, as long ago as 6th February, 1908, stated very clearly that Mr. Bruce's estimate was only a rough one. That point appeared still more clearly later on in His Excellency's two speeches to Council, on 13th May and 10th June, 1909. In the latter speech His Excellency showed how very rough the so-called estimate of Mr. Bruce was; in fact His Excellency described it as being rather in the nature of a preliminary survey than an estimate and omitted altogether very important and expensive items connected with the railway. On the 13th May, 1909, on His Excellency's direction, there was laid on the table an estimate revising the estimate made by Mr. Eves in June, 1907, which showed roughly speaking a grand total of eleven million dollars. Therefore, when the meeting of 10th June, 1909, was held unofficial members had laid on the table an estimate to be limited to the vehicle, street or road and day or days therein specified:—

- (a.) The Hill District as defined by the Rating Ordinance, 1901.
- (b.) Bowen Road.
- (c.) Kennedy Road.
- (d.) Gloucester.
- (e.) The streets or roads in the City of Victoria within the district bounded as follows:

On the North: the South side of Queen's Road from Gordon Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the South: the North side of Lower Albert Road to its junction with Wyndham Street, thence the North side of Wyndham Street to its junction with Arbuthnot Road, thence the West side of Arbuthnot Road to its junction with Caino Road, thence the North side of Caino Road and Bonham Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the East: the West side of Garden Road from Lower Albert Road to Queen's Road Central.

On the West: the East side of Pokfulam Road from Queen's Road West to Bonham Road.

Provided that such vehicles may use the following route within the above prohibited district along Hollywood Road from Arbuthnot Road to Lyndhurst Terrace thence down Lyndhurst Terrace, Wellington Street and D'Aguilar Street to Queen's Road Central and "vice versa."

Further amendments make the fee, payable for a motor car, \$24 per annum, and a new regulation provides for the carrying of a number board at the back and a suitable lamp for its illumination.

THE PLAGUE.

(THE "TALKOVER" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 25.

Some time ago the prefect of Lui Chow telegraphically reported to the Canton Viceroy that an epidemic of bubonic plague was raging there, and many dead bodies from this scourge had been dumped in the streets.

The prefect further begged

that a sum of money should be sent to him from the Treasury in order to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out sanitary measures, and that medical men be sent there to combat the plague.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to allow the prefect \$1,000 for this purpose. His Excellency has also instructed the Taotai of the Constabulary to despatch medical men from the Kiang Wah Hospital to combat this disease.

HONGKONG CORONATION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Coronation sub-committee was held in the Office of Justice's Chambers on Monday. Mr. C. H. Ross presided and the others present were: Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs F. H. Armstrong, G. Ballech, C. Montague Ede, Ho Fook, W. Logan, G. H. Medhurst, N. J. Stabb and Ng Hon Tez.

Arrangements were made for the collection of subscriptions, and it was decided to invite the following to become members on the sub-committee, viz., the Editors of the four daily newspapers, past and present members of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kuk, Messrs. Chan Keng Yue, Chiu Chau Sam and Sui Un Fei.

The annual race for the Brown challenge cup will take place at 5 p.m. on Saturday, April 29th. Course—from Corinthian Yacht Club to Fenwick's New Wharf. Judges.—Lieut. Paris, R.G.A. and Mr. Thornhill.

FORBIDDEN GROUND.

NEW MOTOR REGULATIONS.

An extraordinary Government Gazette, published Wednesday contains the regulations, made by the Governor in Council under section 7 of the Vehicles Regulation Ordinance 1909, which have been formulated to take the place of those made in the years 1901, 1907, 1908 and 1910.

Among others, there are the following interesting provisions:

No wheeled vehicle propelled by a motor shall be ridden or driven in the following places (unless with the special written permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, every such permission to be limited to the vehicle, street or road and day or days therein specified):—

- (a.) The Hill District as defined by the Rating Ordinance, 1901.
- (b.) Bowen Road.
- (c.) Kennedy Road.
- (d.) Gloucester.
- (e.) The streets or roads in the City of Victoria within the district bounded as follows:

On the North: the South side of Queen's Road from Gordon Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the South: the North side of Lower Albert Road to its junction with Wyndham Street, thence the North side of Wyndham Street to its junction with Arbuthnot Road, thence the West side of Arbuthnot Road to its junction with Caino Road, thence the North side of Caino Road and Bonham Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the East: the West side of Garden Road from Lower Albert Road to Queen's Road Central.

On the West: the East side of Pokfulam Road from Queen's Road West to Bonham Road.

Provided that such vehicles

may use the following route with-

in the above prohibited district

along Hollywood Road from Arbuthnot Road to Lyndhurst

Terrace thence down Lyndhurst

Terrace, Wellington Street and

D'Aguilar Street to Queen's Road

Central and "vice versa."

Further amendments make the

fee, payable for a motor car, \$24

per annum, and a new regulation

provides for the carrying of a

number board at the back and a

suitable lamp for its illumination.

PIONEER'S STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

BORNEO MANAGER INTERVIEWED.

By the steamer Borneo, Mr. J. T. Edwards, manager of a big tobacco and rubber estate, returns to Borneo, after a stay exceeding over several weeks in Hongkong. There are few men who have undergone such a terrible ordeal as Mr. Edwards; and yesterday he was good enough to relate to a representative of the "Telegraph," the circumstances which led up to his prolonged stay at the Peak Hospital.

About the middle of December

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Skinner

were engaged superintending a

gang of about thirty men, busy

clearing some ground for tobacco

and ultimately rubber, when a

powerfully built native of Sulu

Island rushed on the scene with

a huge knife, which had appar-

ently been prepared for the

occasion. The first person whom

the mad native ran across was

the headman. He struck at

him but missed, and ran on

until he came to Mr. Edwards.

The madman rushed straight

at him, and Mr. Edwards just

managed to turn round and,

by raising his left arm, ward off a

blow aimed at his head. With

such force was it delivered that

the knife completely severed the

hand from the arm, and, descending

the fearful weapon cut into

his shoulder. Mr. Edwards fell

and must have been unconscious

for a few minutes. As he regained

his senses he heard some one

shout in Malay, "Look out."

The reason for this warning was not far to seek. The madman was coming back.

Mr. Edwards struggled to his

feet and found he had missed his

ROYAL VISITORS IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL OF SIAM'S HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE.

Shortly before eleven o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Duke and Duchess of Chakrabongs, who are representing Siam at the forthcoming Coronation celebrations in London in June next, landed at Blake Pier. Long before the hour at which the landing was expected to be made, a detachment consisting of one hundred men drawn from the 120th Baluchis under one British and three native officers awaited the arrival of the distinguished visitors, but almost at the last moment word was sent round that the landing was to be a purely private affair and the detachment had performed to make their way back to Kowloon. Shortly before ten o'clock, Captain Agge, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, proceeded on board the liner on which the distinguished couple travelled to Hongkong to bring them on shore. On the凭itself, Sir Paul Clinton, C.M.G., Consul to Siam, awaited the arrival of the Royal visitors.

Just before eleven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess stopped ashore from the Government tender Victoria and were met on landing by Sir Paul Clinton. Outside the pier, chairs from Government House were in readiness to take the visitors to Government House but the latter entered a motor-car supplied by the Dragon Cycle Depot prior to proceeding to Government House. The car made a tour through Shauki-wan, on to the Race Course and back to Sir Paul Clinton's office. Afterwards, the distinguished couple proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency, with his usual open hospitality, placed the premises at the disposal of his distinguished guests.

The men-of-war in harbour dressed ship in honour of the occasion.

At one o'clock an official luncheon, very largely attended, was given at Government House. His Excellency the Governor proposed The King, and The King of Siam, and His Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongs proposed King George V. and his representatives in the Crown Colonies.

ECHO OF A FAILURE.

HONGKONG-MANILA BANKING CONCERN.

Mr. C. W. O'Brien, one of the leading lawyers of Manila, is at present in Hongkong in connection with the failure last autumn of the Hongkong and Manila Yuen-shoung Exchange and Trading Company Ltd.

It will be remembered that during the financial crisis last year this concern failed for about one million dollars. It did a large exchange and loaning business among the Chinese, and the shareholders—all Chinese—were equally divided between here and Manila. The assets will pay sixty to seventy per cent. of the debts.

The Manila side of the business was carried out with care, and it is to investigate the local books that Mr. O'Brien is here. Mr. Lau Chu Pak is the official liquidator.

The former chairman of this concern Mr. Ng Li Hing gave fifty thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the Hongkong University, for the Chair of Medicine.

It is probable that the concern will be proved to have suffered like so many others in the slump in trade during the period.

GAMBLING IN MACAO.

A rumour has obtained currency in Canton that H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy, has succeeded in coming to an arrangement with the Macao government for the total suppression of gambling in Macao.

It is reported that the Canton Viceroy has agreed to pay the Macao government \$200,000 annually as compensation for the loss of revenue due to the suppression of gambling.

The Assaya lost Singapore for Hongkong yesterday at 9 p.m. and is due here on the 28th inst. at 8 a.m.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE "CAT."

A FORM OF VENGEANCE.

The Criminal Assizes were opened Monday morning, before the Chief Justice.

His Lordship, in opening the Assizes, addressed the Grand Jury at some length on the introduction of the "Cat." He said that in England there was a custom for the judges, when opening an assize, to discuss or mention to the grand jury any questions of importance pertaining to the administration of the criminal law. That custom did not exist here, but he thought it was his duty to take that occasion to refer to them, and through them to the community at large, the very important amendments to the criminal law, which the legislature had introduced. Firstly there was the abolition of minimum penalties. The idea of minimum penalties was a barbarous one, and was abolished some time ago in England. It was now abolished in the Colony. While the legislature had recognised the necessity for leniency, it had also recognised the necessity for increasing the stringency of the law in certain cases. The "cat" had been introduced for certain offences and the court was now authorized to administer the cat.

The Acting-Attorney General: The second reading has not been passed.

The Chief Justice, continuing, accepted the correction of the Acting Attorney-General, and remarked that punishment involved three things. Firstly, the reform of the criminal, secondly the deterring of others and thirdly, underlying those, the rarely expressed old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter others from committing crimes, the legislature was justified in having recourse to vengeance. The cat was an old established form of vengeance known to the criminal law. It had been long disused, because it had been generally felt that it had not been in consonance with English notions. The Secretary of State had sanctioned the amendment, and he had little doubt it would pass. There were three stages in the administration of criminal law—three persons; three interests involved. First there was the legislature, which created the law, secondly the judge, who enforced the law and thirdly the jury on whom the judge depended for the finding of the facts. He specially wanted to take that opportunity of remarking on what he frequently found in juries. Juries mistook the functions which the principles of the English law gave them. That was the giving prisoners the benefit of the doubt. Had he known prisoners escape when they were manifestly guilty, because when the case had been put to the jury, and they had been told not to convict if there were a doubt, they had seemed to be impregnated with the idea that there was a doubt. Again with regard to the use of the cat, the legislature would enforce it, and it remained with the jury to help the judges to put this salutary law into action.

MARTIAL SPIRIT ABROAD

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 25.

The students have received a telegram from men educated abroad regarding the partition of China, and held a meeting on Sunday last in the Canton School Union Hall. Representatives from the Tao-tai of the Constabulary and from the Educational Commissioner were present, and the army corps in Canton was also represented. A strong guard of police was stationed outside the hall to maintain order during the proceedings.

The object of the meeting was to discuss a scheme for the formation of territorial corps among the students, to save China from ruin at this critical moment. All present were in favour of the scheme, and agreed that a petition should be sent to the Canton Viceroy and other officials for a supply of guns and ammunition for the purpose of carrying out drills preparatory for the organization of the corps.

We are given to understand that the wireless operator on H.M.S. "Tamar" "picked up" messages from the wrecked Asia early Monday morning

"S.O.S." "S.O.S."

FIRST WIRELESS MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM WRECKED ASIA.

AMERICA MARU RACES TO HELP.

EUROPEAN MISSING.

"On Finger Rock." This was the first wireless message from the wrecked Asia received by the America Maru, which arrived in port at 6 o'clock Wednesday. It was received by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's boat on Sunday last at 8.15 a.m., many miles north of the scene of the disaster.

Then in rapid succession came the messages: "Asia on Finger Rock"; "We are on the rock. Help. S.O.S. (the wireless code for "Distress"); "Asia, S.O.S. S.O.S. Am ashore. Help. Immovable."

The America Maru was then in a dense fog going dead slow, but on receipt of this cry from the distressed vessel increased her speed to 15.4 knots, heading direct for the scene of the disaster.

The fog lifted soon after for a time, but again came down more dense than before. Some five miles north of the Rock the America Maru dropped her anchor. It would have been madness to proceed under the circumstances. She rode in about fourteen fathoms.

The America ran into clear weather on Monday morning at 5.30, and shortly afterwards "spoke" the Shaoshing. News of the wreck was given her by that vessel, which then had on board part of the passengers and crew and the mails of the wrecked. The America Maru steamed slowly on and dropped anchor off the Asia. A boat was lowered under the command of the Chief Officer, and six of the Asia's crew were picked up from a sampan.

They stated that a European member of the crew was missing. The wreck lies high and dry from amidships, with a heavy list to port. The deck is at an angle of nearly fifty degrees and it is impossible to walk on it. The pictures that we have seen show the vessel cowering under the towering Finger Rock, submerged from stern to funnel, her bows pointing high into the air. Her No. 2 hold is completely flooded, and there never was the slightest hope of salvaging her.

One cannot but be impressed by the photographs and the water-colour painting of the wreck.

The great liner is crushed, puny, under the huge, cruel rock at whose foot she lies.

From under its cruel peaks, the sea beating against the hapless vessel, crowded with humanity, came flashing through the fog-laden air, the poignant cry, for help: "S. O. S. S. O. S. O. S.—Distress! Distress! Distress!" And the two vessels who came to the rescue, themselves under the hand of God in that darkened sea, splendidly answered the call.

It is a picture of the brutal forces of nature and the mitigating charity of science.

One can easily imagine the feelings of those on board when that over whelming, inanimate mass destroyed their floating home. And then came the swarming sampans from adjacent islands and even from the mainland. They came in hundreds, ready for plunder or salvage, and it speaks well for the officers and crew of the Asia, as well as for those of the Shaoshing, that passengers, mails and baggage were safely transhipped.

We trust that the missing European member of the crew will turn up safe and sound. We cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and capability of all concerned, and our sincere sympathy goes out to the Captain of the Asia in this disaster to his vessel. He has lost her in a fog equalled for density. The America Maru sighted only one vessel from the time she left Shang-hai until she "spoke" the Shaoshing and the officers were utterly unable to see beyond the fog's head. It was a case of blind man's buff, complicated by strong cross currents.

We are given to understand that the wireless operator on H.M.S. "Tamar" "picked up" messages from the wrecked Asia early Monday morning

after the American warships had received similar messages. A Marconi station on a prominent point on the outside of the harbour would doubtless have obtained earlier news of the wreck.

SERIOUS BANKRUPTCY CHARGE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

This afternoon the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and a jury heard before them the case of Lam Chung. This person was charged with falsifying his books, in several cases, with intent to defraud his creditors, he having filed his petition in bankruptcy. It was alleged that the falsifications complained of were made both prior to, and after filing his petition.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney General, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Potter defended.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner started business in Hongkong, four years ago, in partnership with another, as an exporter to America, Australia and Canada.

After a year's working the partner left and prisoner continued the business on his own account.

He closed the business about Feb. 9th, 1910 and on March 11th he filed his petition in bankruptcy.

In which he stated that he had assets amounting to \$20,000 and liabilities totalling \$22,000.

On April 5th of the same year the landlord put in a distress upon the prisoner's goods, for rent, and among other things, seized some books relating to the prisoner's business. These books, thirty-two in number, were handed over to the Official Receiver, and as a result of his investigation these charges were now made. Detailing some of the falsifications complained of was an entry in his ledger acknowledging the receipt of a draft for 720 taels from a Company in Portland, U.S.A. The entry in the book stated that the draft was received on the tenth day of the tenth moon, when it could be proved that he actually received it on the eighth day of the eighth moon. This was found out because in another account of the same account "prisoner" calculated the interest due on the draft from the latter date.

Other false entries included one in his cash book, acknowledging the receipt of an amount a fortnight before he actually received it.

Finally Mr. Alabaster suggested that the reason for these falsifications was that the prisoner had destroyed the original books, and made others for the purposes of his petition. Some delay was caused in Mr. Alabaster's speech, and he explained that he was looking up the charges with which he was to proceed.

Mr. Potter:—There were forty charges at the police court, and all but four have been withdrawn.

Mr. Fletcher, deputy official receiver, said that after considerable difficulty, he succeeded in getting from the defendant the names of firms abroad, to whom he had consigned goods. However he absolutely refused to provide addresses, and witness was only able to get into communication with one firm.

He was of the opinion that it was imperative that the Viceroy should take up the matter at once, and put down crime in the province. The new Viceroy was a man of energy as well as ability and no doubt he was thoroughly capable of altering this state of affairs. The police system should be extended throughout Kwangtung, which is under the sole jurisdiction of the Admiral. If that was done trade would prosper and would naturally redound to the benefit of Hongkong. Outside Canton there were seventy districts, which were altogether 75,000 square miles in area, and here there was no police protection whatever. The new system which had been introduced into Canton had been giving every satisfaction and it was a great pity that that system was not extended to the whole province, whence a great deal of produce came. In fact of the frequent instances of blackmail it was only natural that trade would suffer. At present it was totally paralysed. In Kwangtung itself the population consisted of 32,000,000 souls, while that of Kwangshen was eleven millions.

Such a dense population urgently needed the most up-to-date police methods. In conclusion, our informant, who is a native of Hongkong, pointed out that if perfect order could be restored in Kwangtung, as it had been done in Canton, the trade of Hongkong would increase threefold.

HELD TO RANSOM.

CHINESE KIDNAPPERS AT WORK.

The latest illustration of the danger of travelling in China on business has just come to hand.

Chinese merchants are ever being kidnapped and held up to ransom.

The most recent case is that

of a Chinese employed in the

comprador department of the

shipping firm of Douglas Lapraik and Co.

The police have received

information that the clerk, who

went to his native country, Hui-

chow (a village in the Namho

district) a week ago to "worship

at the tombs" has been kidnap-

ped by a gang of robbers.

News of the affair was received by

the agency of Joaquin and Co.

of Kuala Lumpur, against Mr.

B. C. N. Knight, of Jebong,

settlements called Luk O.

In the day-

time they take shelter in the open

sea and at nightfall, they anchor

their junks on the coast.

The peaceful boating fraternity and

the shop-people in this place

have very often been threatened

with blackmail.

Ten days ago,

on hearing of the arrival of the

gun-boats Kwong-kang and Ping-

ham, the pirates fled to a point

of safety and two days after the

departure of the gun-boats for

Canton with some pirates captur-

ed in Ngai-chow and Tang-kuo

the pirates returned to Luk O

once more.

They again tried to

bombard the place and threat-

ened to bomb their demands not be granted.

The gun-boat Ping-ham has now

captured a number of pirates in

the waters of Ching-chow, to-

gether with their junks and booty

consisting of arms and ammu-

nition.

They are being brought

back to Canton and on arrival the

captives will be handed over to

Admiral Li Chun for punish-

ment.

PIRACY IN CANTON.

SEA ROBBERS CAPTURED.

The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Regarding the piracy in the

waters of Young-kiang, I have</p

HISTORY OF HONGKONG.

INTERESTING BROCHURE
ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary an interesting brochure entitled "The Historical and Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hongkong" which briefly summarizes its history from the administration of Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., in 1841, to the present day. Two profiles appear, one by Sir Matthew Nathan, ex-governor and the other by His Excellency the present Governor. The latter tells us that it has been decided that the history, being most useful for reference, will be printed as a separate publication once in every ten years. (Captain Elliot took the island of Hongkong, as chief superintendent of trade of British subjects in China, on January 26, 1841). Three days later he issued a proclamation declaring that the Chinese, within the Colony, should be governed according to the law of China. He promised freedom to perform religious rites, social customs and private rites. The first substantial house and godown was erected in March at East Point by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The military and naval establishments were located at West Point while the merchants' settlement was at Wong Noo Cheong Valley. This however, proved unhealthy. The Chinese settled where now stands the Central Market. Shortly afterwards two thousand Tan-Ka, or boat people, became residents in the colony, and in the same year Hongkong was declared a free port. The first sale of land also took place about this time, consisting of 33 lots aggregating about nine acres. The total annual rent amounted to £5,032 per annum. The same year was marked by a terrible outbreak of malignant fever, violent typhoons and destructive fires, all of which greatly retarded the progress of the Colony.

LADY SASSOON'S DEATH.

In the following year Sir H. Pottinger became administrator and the treaty of Nanking was signed, and a post office organized. The first newspaper also appeared in the shape of the "Friend of China," while the central market was opened in the same twelve months.

Fever in 1843 was very bad; more than 10 per cent of the Europeans died, and jobbing scandals were very prevalent at the end of the year. There were twelve large English firms, ten smaller ones, and six Indian firms in the Colony. In the following year the Supreme Court was opened, and the police force organized, while the first opium ordinance was passed. The first sitting of the Legislative Council also took place in this year.

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

Messrs. Fraser's share circular on the 20th reads:—Business has again been on a very limited scale, owing partly, however, to the Easter Holidays, which have occupied most of the week under review. The demand for some Mining shares has continued, but Rubber and Industrials are quiet.

Rubber.—Seafied have been doing during the week at £6. 2s. 6d., Highlands £5. 8s. 4d.-2d., Landra Subscribers 95s., Jugra Lands 4s and 4s 6d., Bortians 6s 9d., Medimans 5s 3d., and 5s 1s-2d., Medimans Options 3s 1s-2d and 3s, Singapore Paras 5s, Pelepas Valleys 4s 5d., and Singapore United 5d. premium, Singapore and Johores have changed hands at \$12 to \$11.25, Pajams \$1.75, Changkat Sordangs \$6.75, Ayer Panas \$5 and \$5.10, Malakoffs \$1.80 and \$1.75, Ayer Moleka \$1.70 and \$1.75, Glonelys \$1.70 to \$1.75, Pantai \$1.20, Trafalgars \$1.00, United Singapore \$1.32 1-2, Bukit K. B. 70 cents, Nyallas 40 cents, and Sandycrofts \$2.5.

Mining.—A large business has been done in Tronoh round \$20 ex. div. Bolats and Kuantangs are wanted at quotations and a few Brusobs and Bruangs are on offer.

General—Quotations in this section are practically unchanged with little business doing.

LICENSEE IN TROUBLE.**POLICE PROSECUTION.**

The charge against William Krater, of the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," was again heard Thursday morning before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, lawfully permitting a woman to entertain customers, by playing a piano in the bar room on the evening of the 17th inst.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted, while Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared on behalf of the defendant.

José Souza, a pianist, said that on the 28th ult. he was asked by a friend who was going away, to play, on three days, including the day in question, at the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle." He played there on the 17th ult. from six to 11.30 p.m. during which time he only lost for a few minutes. No child or woman, so far as he saw, played the piano on the evening in question.

The magistrate—How were you dressed that night?—In white jacket and black trousers.

How long were you away from the piano that night?—Only two or three times.

How long were you away?—About two or three minutes.

Witness added that he only played the instrument intermittently. Mr. Gardiner—Was there any other male pianist there that night save yourself?—No.

Did any soldiers sing that night?—No, some soldiers came and talked to me.

Were there soldiers in the bar last night?—Yes.

Private Stanton, K. O. Y. L. I., said that on the day in question he was in the defendant's house, going there at about 7.30 p.m. and leaving at 11.30 p.m. He remained in the house the whole time and on no occasion did any girl or woman play the piano. That was done throughout the evening by the previous witness. He did not see the defendant's little girl the whole evening.

We would wish to give a fuller account of the administration from 1880 and 1881 to the present day, but the space at our disposal forbids. We can recommend our readers, who wish to gain a clear knowledge of Hongkong, to study this most interesting publication of the Government, who deserve our hearty congratulations for bringing out this work.

LADY SASSOON'S DEATH.

Bombay, April 3rd.—The death occurred at Poona this morning of Lady Sassoon, wife of Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart. She had been an invalid for years. Several specialists came out from Europe to cure her of paralysis. She succumbed to an attack of bronchitis at eight this morning. She was well known for her charitable disposition and was specially interested in Sassoon Hospital, Poona. The body will be removed to Bombay. Sir Jacob is away in Germany undergoing an operation for his sight.

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CANTON AND OPIUM.**INCREASED DUTIES EXPECTED.**

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 26.
In view of Canton being a maritime province, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has considered it important to introduce some measures by which the trade in opium can be diminished, and success in the campaign against this drug can be attained. His Excellency has, in accordance with arrangements made for a gradual decrease in the import of foreign opium every year, made a return of the foreign opium imported into Canton this year, and suggested some restrictive measures in a despatch to the Board of Foreign Affairs for enforcement. Although the suggested restrictions to be placed on the trade of opium have not been made known, a rumour has it that the import duty on this drug will be considerably increased. Ever since last Saturday, the firms dealing in opium at your end, have been shipping many chests of this drug to Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai, from Hongkong. It is generally supposed that the influx of such a big quantity into the ports has been caused by the credence placed in the rumour anent the increase in the import duty on foreign opium.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

We give below a few facts as to the votes for the Far East, so far as they appear on the face of the Army Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1912:—

Now Works &c.—Kowloon (Hongkong): There is a vote of £3,900 for Whitfield Camp, replace mat sheds by permanent buildings. Further amount required to complete, £600.

General Summary (South China):—Estimated regimental force in the command, 4,274.

Vote 1 (pay, &c., of general staff, regiments, and departments), £104,000. Vote 2:

Medical establishment and medicines, £6,500. Vote 5: Educational establishments, £2850.

Vote 6: Lodging, stable, and field allowances, hire of buildings, and barrack services, £10,360; conveyance of troops and stores, except by sea, £2,100; Army Service Corps subordinates and crews of vessels, £4,470; purchase of remounts, £70. Vote 7: Provisions, forage, fuel and light, Colonial allowances, &c., £54,910; clothing, £15,750. Vote 8: Wages, Army Ordnance Department, £3,700. Vote 10: Engineer Services, &c., £4,368; works and buildings, £29,350; land purchases and rents payable, £170; gross total, £33,888. Deducts receivable, &c., £450; net total, £33,438. Vote 11: Miscellaneous Services, £2,620. Total estimated expenditure, £297,400. Military contribution by Local Government to Army Funds, £118,000 (£111,000).

VOTE 12: MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Truth," of March 15 has a short article upon the Siak case.

The greater part of it is devoted to a statement of the circumstances attending the flotation of the company, the court proceedings, and sentence, and it then concludes as follows:—Craig was a member of Council and a prominent man in Shanghai, and the local correspondent to whom I am indebted for particulars of the case thinks that in view of the enormity of the fraud, "the inadequacy of the sentence will astonish all lovers of British justice." I am not so sure about that. Home-staying Britons at least are more likely to be astonished at the ease and expedition with which the culprit was brought to book. Owing to his inexperience, perhaps, Craig went to work clumsily, but really his trick was not a bit more ingenious than dozens that are practised with impunity in the City of London. The Board accepted with regret, and on the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Pike, it was resolved to invite Mr. J. S. Fenwick to fill the vacancy.

AN APPLICATION FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE TEMPLE FOR PERMISSION TO HOLD THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL AND PROCESSION WAS GRANTED.

THE SECRETARY REPORTED THAT THE DEPTH SUNK AT THE ARTESIAN WELL TO THE 3RD INST. WAS 126 FEET 1 INCHES.

MR. PINE TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION AS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OWEING TO HIS TRANSFER FROM AMOY, WHICH WAS ACCEPTED WITH REGRET.

IT WAS DECIDED, ON THE MOTION OF MR. WILSON, SECDED BY MR. WILSON, TO INVITE MR. W. H. WALLACE TO FILL THE VACANCY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 26.
His Excellency the Governor, speaking at the Hongkong Volunteer Corps dinner on Saturday evening, said that he was glad they had increased their strength, by 30 or 40, due primarily to the public spirit shown by Mr. Ross, and he was sure that the Scouts would be one of the most useful branches of the Hongkong Volunteers. Owing largely to the efforts of Sir Henry May and Mr. Wakeman, the sister corps of Reserves had been put on a better footing than before, and he hoped, and believed, that they would in time be a genuine auxiliary to the volunteers. He was glad to find his name in the Army List as Colonel of the Corps because it was a smart one, and he would like to see it numerically strong enough to form a battalion. He wanted particularly to congratulate those who had won successful competitors on the range, because they had taken the trouble to make themselves efficient marksmen.

He watched the progress of the competitions in the newspapers with great interest. They had with them that evening the Contingent for the Coronation. They all knew that they would represent the Corps as they would wish it to be represented. He dared say they all wished that the Contingent could have been stronger, and he was sure that if it could have been stronger the Colony would have gladly paid the extra expense. But the Colony in this matter had to fall in with the views of the authorities at Home, who had limited the numbers for Imperial reasons, because the Coronation arrangements were on a large scale, and every Colony in the Empire would be represented. The Hongkong Volunteer contingent was made up of men of long service who would worthily represent the Corps. He asked them to drink good luck to them, a pleasant passage and a safe return.

REVOLUTION RUMOURED IN CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 22.
As a result of successive seizures of smuggled arms and ammunition in Canton, a rumour has been abroad that a native rising was likely to take place at no distant date. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has heard of the rebellion scare, and although he does not place any credence in the story he has taken precautions and telegraphed to the various Customs commissioners to institute strict and vigorous search for smuggled arms and ammunition on arrivals flying foreign flags. Similar instructions have been sent to the deputies in charge of the lokin stations. His Excellency has, at the same time, instructed the junior officials, civil and military, throughout the province to keep a sharp look out for desperadoes, in order to prevent them from communicating with the revolutionaries. The events to-day were all well contested, and the boys made a brave show, all being in fine form and evidently athletes of a good deal of promise. The following are the results: Event 1.—12 Noon.—Long Jump. (Championship Event) for boys under 17 years of age. 1st, Y. Mahomed, 2nd, L. Lopes; 3rd, E. M. Castro. Distance 17 ft. 1 inch. Event 2.—12.15—100 yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys over 10 and under 14 years of age. 1st, Wong Shau-nin (3 yards); 2nd, J. Ribeiro (3 yards); 3rd, F. X. da Silva (6 yards). Event 3.—12.25—100 yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys under 17 years of age. 1st, E. M. Castro (8 yards); 2nd, Wong Shan Nin (6 yards); 3rd, Chau Un Ki (3 yards). Event 4.—12.35—120 yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys under 10 years of age. 1st, D. Barradas (3 yards); 2nd, E. Mooseon (Scratch); 3rd, V. de G. Xavier; Event 5.—1.00—440 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—For Chinese Boys. Open to all ages. 1st, Ip Kwan (30 yards); 2nd, Kwok Shiu Yan (over 10 yards); 3rd, Chan Wing Hong (20 yards). Event 6.—1.10.—1 Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap)—Open to all ages. Cheung

SUPREME COURT.**THE BANKRUPTCY CASE.**

The case of Lai Chung, which has occupied the attention of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, for over two days, was resumed Friday morning. It will be remembered that the case concerned various charges under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and this morning's hearing was fully taken up by legal argument. The case is the first brought under one section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, a section which does not appear, so said Mr. Potter, in the Home acts, the Indian penal code or the Straits Settlements Ordinances, and the lengthy argument centred round the meaning of "available assets" and the application of the section under which the fifth count of the charge was brought.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that available assets were assets with which the trustee in bankruptcy could deal and they must exclude altogether any idea of realization. He therefore held that the fifth section of the indictment was not sustained.

His Lordship.—Again I might say that it was quite right to bring the prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster.—And under this section too.

His Lordship.—Yes undoubtedly.

With regard to the question of the entry relating to the entry of the receipt of a draft of \$1000, in which the date had been altered, His Lordship said he could not send a man to prison on hypothesis, and pointed out that he had not the draft produced in court.

The jury acting on His Lordship's direction found the prisoner not guilty on all counts.

NO CONTRACT FOR HONGKONG.**NEW BOAT FOR MANILA.**

The contract for the furnishing of an inter-island transport to the Army, for which bids were opened last week, was awarded by the chief quartermaster of the division, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, to the Shanghai dock and engineering company, of Shanghai, China.

Upon considering the different tenders received it was found that the Shanghai company was the lowest bidder. The Taikoo company of Hongkong had furnished a lower bid but in the estimation of the chief quartermaster its offer did not otherwise compare favourably with the Shanghai company's and it also wanted one month more time in which to build and deliver the boat.

The bids offered were as follows: Hongkong and Whampoa dock company, \$347,625; Shanghai dock and engineering company, \$314,000; and Taikoo dockyard and engineering company, \$310,700.25. The boat is to be 300 feet over all; 45 feet breadth; and 80 feet depth. The Shanghai company will deliver the ship in Manila bay in 12 months time.

RECORD CARGO.**FIFTEEN THOUSAND BALES OF PHILIPPINE HEMP.**

The s.s. Suverie, which arrived at Manila on April 21, will take from the Philippine port a record cargo.

She is loading for the Bank line no less than fifteen thousand bales of hemp, while 1,500 barrels of cement will be taken aboard here.

The Suverie discharged 10,500 tons of cargo on her voyage south to Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai. At Yokohama in one and half days 500,000 feet of lumber and 4,000 tons of wheat were discharged into small lighters; at Moji several heavy weights were unloaded; and at Shanghai in two and half days 200,000 sacks of flour were discharged on the piers.

FINANCIAL NEWS.**SHANGHAI SHARES.**

Shanghai, April 24. Mactchappi, etc., in Langkat, Ld. Tls. 100 cash. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. Tls. 85 cash. Cheng Rubber Tls. 3 1.2 cash. Consolidated Rubber Tls. 4 cash. Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Tls. 01.2 cash. Shanghai Ice Co. S. & R. Co., Ld. Tls. 12 1.2 cash. Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Tls. 105 cash, and 6 per cent. debentures 1000 at Tls. 104 cash. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Tls. 65 cash.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.**AGAINST JAPANESE STEAMERS.****LIMITED TO THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.**

Referring to articles which have appeared in Australian papers, stating that the Chinese boycott of the Japanese steamers had now terminated, that several passengers had booked at Hongkong for Australia, and that a large quantity of Chinese cargo was "also coming," Colonel Burns, of Sydney, in an interview said:

"This would clearly indicate that as far as Hongkong is concerned the boycott had terminated. According to later advices, however, it appears that the Chinese merchants in Sydney have not yet been made acquainted with the fact that practically any boycott against the Japanese by Chinese traders had ceased to exist. Further advices received show clearly that as far as inter-communication between China and Japan is concerned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese companies are getting a large share of the Chinese patronage both as regards passengers and cargo also there seems to be no embargo upon either Chinese passengers or cargo travelling by Japanese steamers to any part of the world excepting Australia."

Information has just been received that no less than 110 passengers and upwards of 100 tons of cargo had been shipped by the Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, sailing from Hongkong for America, and it is a well-known fact that to all places except to Australia there appears to be perfect freedom as far as Chinese traders and others are concerned as to shipping by Japanese steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently enquired, asking whether there was any reason or any ulterior action in Sydney or Australia which was retarding the Chinese here from following the usage of Chinese in Hongkong and other parts of the world.

"The Japanese authorities seem to be desirous that anything in the shape of a boycott, even nominally, should be removed, as there is no pretext for maintaining any strained relationship between the two countries. It would seem somewhat strange that it is apparently in Sydney that the boycott is now centred, having disappeared elsewhere, but it is anticipated that before many weeks expire a better feeling will exist, and that any local vestige of a desire to continue strained relationships will be altogether abandoned."

"There is no doubt that in the near future a great expansion of trade will take place as between Australia and the East. The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are now overcrowded with cargo, and cannot take many heavy lines which are offering. As far as European passengers are concerned, the N.Y.K. steamers are usually full at this season of the year, and although the directors of the company in Tokyo are anxious to have a pronouncement that any boycott ceases, it is more from a desire to be in sympathy with their neighbours than to attempt to take any large share of the traffic. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in a very independent position, from having to a great extent the preference of Japanese cargo and passengers, and with the absolute removal of the boycott as far as Australia is concerned, there are years of good trade as between the whole of the companies at present engaged in the trade. Proposals have been made that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should quote lower rates in order to tempt the Chinese to book by their steamers, and to some extent this has been followed, but any action which would create what might become a permanent depreciation of freight or passage rates amongst the Eastern lines is to be deprecated."

"The local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have always maintained the most pleasant relationship with Chinese exporters and others in Sydney. The chief exporters express a strong desire to be able to resume friendly bookings through Japanese lines. From this good augury it would appear that before long it is possible the whole of the Eastern lines will again work co-operatively in both the Chinese and Japanese trades, as was done previous to the present Chinese boycott."

GENERAL ANDERSON IN SHANGHAI.**PRESS COMMENT.**

Never in the whole course of its existence, probably, has the S.V.C. shown to better effect than it did on Saturday last when the ceremonial portion of the inspection by Maj.-Gen. Anderson took place on the Polo Ground. The weather was superb: one of those semi-sunny days transplanted to spring which Shanghai delights in when the weather bureau is specially complaisant. Many of the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to watch the function were in spring attire, and the scene was at once stimulating and delightful. On the drill there is no need here to dilate. A detailed account will be found in another column. But it was very evident that the most had been made of the fine weather which has prevailed for the past fortnight nearly. We never saw the Corps as a whole in better fettle. The Light Horse took the opportunity of going through a few simple evolutions before the others arrived, and very "business-like" they looked. They went past well at the walk, trot, and gallop, and the only fault we have to find with them is that they are not numerous enough. There are no more of them than there were a quarter of a century ago and the settlement has more than trebled in the time. The Artillery have been exceptionally good during the past three or four years, and maintain their pre-eminence. What Shanghai would have done had serious trouble arisen before had mounted infantry, machine-guns, and engineers, Heaven only knows. Any one who knows the conditions of the place now can see that at present they are indispensable, and their marked efficiency on Saturday was a welcome sight. Of the Infantry the most curious thing is that the companies never grow any bigger. Several of them are certainly too small, we mean, for the highest standard of efficiency, and for this reason, if for no other, they should strain every nerve to gain recruits. The battalion is far bigger than it used to be, but the growth is in units, and not in increase to particular companies. We can remember the time when there were but two companies, when indeed, for a short time, there was but one. Now there are eight without counting the Reserve Co. They all went past in fair order on Saturday, none slovenly, none with mechanical perfection. That, however, except for its tale of discipline and hard work, means little. Gen. Anderson made a typically soldier-like speech—volume in three sentences. He had seen the Corps at work: he had formed the opinion that they meant to make themselves efficient for anything they might have to do: and he wished there were more of them. Nothing could have been better, more to the point, or more deserved. It found its echo in the minds of all who heard it.—"Shanghai Mercury."

THE SITUATION IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

Reports from Manchuria say that while the Russians are increasing their troops in North Manchuria the Japanese are storing up ammunition in the South, and the situation is most critical and dangerous. The other day the Russians actually detained consignments of arms sent by the Chinese Government to Heilungkiang and imprisoned the officer escorting the same.

H. E. Hsi Liang has wired to the Government that the Japanese often refuse to pay duty on their goods in Manchuria and asked that representations be made to the Japanese Minister in Peking.

The Imperial Agent in Kurun has telegraphed to the Grand Council to report that the conduct of the Russians in the places under his jurisdiction has undergone no change whatever since the settlement of their recent dispute with China. Mongolia is in great danger and that the Russian Minister in Peking should be requested to put a stop to the present state of affairs at once.

Dr. Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Wesleyan Church at Wai-chai tomorrow at 6 p.m.

MANCHU STREET ATTACKED.**RISING TOOK PLACE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TOO SOON.****MAILS STOPPED FROM HONGKONG.**

The revolutionary rising at Canton took place twenty-four hours too soon.

It was timed for to-morrow, and a large number of supporters of the movement were leaving Hongkong and surrounding districts to take part. Each man was to wear a white band across his forehead, and had been provided with a small sum of money.

The Yamen was to be the centre of attack; but it would appear that the concerted movement has been spoiled, happily, by the sudden action of the comparatively small body who fired the Yamen.

Nevertheless, the rising is serious. Manchu Street, Canton, has been fiercely attacked by the rioters, or revolutionaries, and a great deal of damage has been done. In this street live the smaller Manchu officials, the yamen runners, and minor "hangars-on."

The General Post Office here has been notified by the Canton-Macao Steamship Company that no boats will leave for the Shamen at least to-day. No mails therefore are going to Canton. The telegraph also is congested.

A representative of the "Telegraph" in conversation with a local European official, learned that the rising is regarded with a good deal of trepidation by those in authority. "But," said he, "if this outbreak is scuttled China will have peace for several years to come."

"The revolutionists" he continued, "are determined, but they lack arms and ammunition. Had they attacked the arsenals first and succeeded in obtaining the needed supplies, the "Fiery Cross" would have spread throughout the Southern Provinces of China and then to the North, and the T'ing rebellion, but on a larger scale, would be reproduced."

"There is no doubt that the rising is a determined attempt upon the power of the Manchu, and it will need very strong measures indeed to prevent it being the signal for a general insurrection."

"I do not think that Europeans are in any danger. The revolutionaries are wise enough and sufficiently well led to know that the slightest interference with foreigners will bring to the aid of their enemies, the forces of the Powers. If assaults are made on Europeans they will be the work of common rioters."

"It is impossible to say how well or badly armed are the main forces of the Ka Ming Tang. The promontory outbreak leaves us in the dark. It remains to be seen whether those in supreme command will judge the moment propitious or not. Strong measures by the Viceroy will kill this rebellion. If not taken the country will be afame."

The Vicerey of Yunnan has wired to the Shanghai and Kiu-kiang Tactae to the effect that just as the British troops are withdrawing from Pienma rumours are being circulated throughout his province that Sun Wen has ordered some of his followers to join the British forces and the people are in a state of great alarm.

He has heard that two members of the Revolutionary Party, a

Cantonese by the name of Pang

Chu-sheng and an Anhui man

called Hung Chang-chuan, have

secretly entered Shanghai and

Kiu-kiang for the purpose of buying

bombs and sulphur to be sent

to Yunnan to blow up the Modern

Army. He therefore requests

that the Customs authorities be

asked to make careful and secret

searches for such articles. A

telegram says that a large num-

ber of revolutionaries have arrived

there with up-to-date weapons for

the purpose of raising a rebellion.

The officials are much alarmed.

At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at the Society's House on 17th ult., the acting secretary, the Rev. E. P. Skelley, reported that Bishop Montgomery was expected home after his visits to the Missions of the Far East. His speech in the Albert Hall on May 12 would be the prominent feature of the Society's anniversary.

A motor car Thursay lay about 5.45 p.m. knocked down a Chinese boy in D'Aguilar Street. Fortunately the boy escaped with a few bruises.

COLLISION AT SEA.**MEIFOO SUNK.**

A few hours after the news was received of the accident to the P.M.S. Asia, information was received in Shanghai that a serious and fatal collision had occurred within a hundred miles of Shanghai between the China Merchants' steamer Meifoo and Kwangtze, and had resulted in the sinking of the Meifoo and loss of a large number of lives. The news was confirmed on the arrival of the Kwangtze, which had returned to port from the scene of the collision and had brought back the survivors.

The O.M.S. Meifoo left Amoy for Shanghai on the evening of the 20th instant, with a general cargo and a large number of Chinese passengers, and met with fair weather until midnight on Friday, when a dense fog was encountered. All necessary precautions having been taken, the vessel held to her course until at six o'clock on Saturday morning the fog became so dense that she had to drop anchor at a place which was afterwards ascertained to be in the vicinity of Tongting. On Sunday afternoon the fog lifted slightly and the Meifoo weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage; but after clearing Steep Island Pass, the fog again became dense and anchor was dropped off Elgar Island, about eighty miles from Woosung. About half-past five o'clock the same evening, while the Meifoo was still lying at anchor, a steamer, which was shortly afterwards ascertained to be the Kwangtze, appeared from the fog and before anything could be done to avert a collision the bow of the Kwangtze struck the Meifoo right amidships and tore a large hole in her side, with the result that the Meifoo sank within very few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. The officers and crews of the two steamers did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers and members of the crew of the Meifoo who were in the water, but so sudden had been the catastrophe that little could be done. Though only one life-boat could be launched many lives were saved, including all the foreign officers of the Meifoo, but it is estimated that more than forty Chinese passengers were drowned.

Immediately the collision occurred, Mr. Smith, chief officer of the Meifoo, accompanied by a Chinese tally-man, attempted to go below to procure life-belts for the passengers, but the attempt proved futile and both Mr. Smith and the tally-man were washed away. The former was heroically rescued by Mr. Palmer, second engineer of the Meifoo, who in an exhausted condition, but the tally-man was drowned. Captain Froberg, master of the Meifoo, also had a very narrow escape. He was found struggling in the water by a quartermaster and a sailor whose boat had been overturned, and was dragged by them on to the keel of the overturned boat, where the three remained for more than an hour before being rescued. In the meantime the Kwangtze lowered all her boats and a search of the surrounding water resulted in the rescue of many members of the passengers and crew of the Meifoo.—"N.C.D. News."

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FAR EAST NAVAL ESTIMATES.**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF HONG-KONG'S EXPENDITURE.**

Under the naval estimates for the Far East including Hongkong, the total estimate for quarters for dockyard foremen and landing men is £4,000 (reduced from £4

A BANKRUPT'S BOOKS.**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FALSIFICATION.**

The Chief Justice and a jury continued the hearing Thursday morning of the case brought against Lam Chung. It will be remembered that he was charged on four counts of falsification of his books with intent to defraud his creditors, and a fifth, that his assets did not amount to 25 per cent of his liabilities. Mr. Alabaster, acting Attorney General, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Potter defended.

After some interposed evidence as to the payment of \$1,000 by the International Bank, Mr. Potter continued his cross-examination of Mr. Fletcher, deputy official receiver.

In reply to a question, the witness said he thought the prisoner's cash book had been destroyed and prisoner had tried to compile another from the ledger. His reason for this was that in many instances, where the ledger was right, the cashbook was wrong. This could not have been the case if the ledger had been compiled from the cashbook in the ordinary way.

Mr. Potter—What you have said is that the prisoner has falsified his books; has created new ones in order to conceal his affairs?—I think he has.

Pause a moment. You have not charged him with making new books in order to conceal his affairs?—The official receiver has to take the course advised by the attorney general.

The Chief Justice—It is not Mr. Fletcher at all.

Mr. Potter—As a matter of fact did you not draw up the charge which was made at the police court?—I helped to draw them up.

Why did you not charge the man with faking his books?—There are a number of charges and the fifth is very comprehensive. If he has been dishonest he will be punished for that.

You will drop the serious charge of faking books?—It was never made.

The Court interpreter deposed that the entry of interest in the Fuk Ling Lung account had been corrected.

Lung How Chang, a creditor, said he had examined defendant's books and found a great many mistakes and corrections. A great amount of detailed evidence regarding various entries was adduced by Mr. Alabaster.

In answer to Mr. Potter the Chief Justice intimated his intention of sitting in the case tomorrow morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter witness said other creditors too were willing to prosecute defendant.

Mr. Potter—Do you make alterations in your books. Yes, but not in the same way.—Am I right in understanding that someone deliberately made a false entry?—Well, he altered the ledger to correspond with the cash book.—Look at the cash book; you will see that the entry in the ledger does not correspond with the cash book.—Well, the only thing that does not agree is one thing says "cheque" and the other "goods".—Does the date differ? Oh well all accounts vary more or less a few days (laughter).—In your opinion there is not much difference between the cash book and ledger?—Well they vary a few days but not so much as in the case in question.

A HONGKONG LOVE IDYLL.**DID IT COME OFF?**

In the course of a day's work the average journalist comes across much tragedy and comedy, but rarely does he chance upon documents so pregnant with feeling as the one set out below. It was found in one of the principal hotels in the Colony. Though lacking in punctuation, the spirit of the thing is there, and we make no apology for inserting the interesting screed, for, as the poet puts it, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The following is the lover's evident epistle:

12; 45 p.m.

...you again before me go where I can stay from you entirely

THE PLAGUE.**RAGING NEAR CANTON.**

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

As I have already reported, plague at Lai Chow has not abated but on the other hand is claiming a great number of lives.

The family of the Lai Chow prefect have now returned from the prefecture. According to them, there has been over 3000 deaths. Even in broad daylight the streets are deserted. In the prefect's ramen, seven lives have been lost. The fourth son of the prefect succumbed to the disease seven days after his marriage.

At present the ramen is unoccupied, and the prefect is taking up his quarters in the gunboat Lui Wei, while his family has returned to Canton.

In two infected villages, there is not a single living soul, all having succumbed to the scourge.

BIG TOURING PARTY.**250 FROM ENGLAND TO VISIT THE EAST.**

In February next 250 British tourists will arrive at Hongkong. They will arrive about the first of the month.

The party has chartered the Dunottar Castle, of the Union Castle Steamship line, and will leave Southampton in October of this year.

The party travel via Suez and intend staying over in India and the Straits Settlements for some time.

The tourists expect to reach Manila on February 5. They are the first large body from the British Isles to visit the Islands.

JAPANESE IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

We learn from a Tientsin message to the "Mainichi" that several Japanese in the Chinese Government service have recently been dismissed. At one time there were over fifty Japanese teachers and advisers to the Chinese authorities in Tientsin.

The dispatch, but now only some ten remain in the service. Recent dismissals comprise Army Surgeon Hiraga, advisor to the Chinese army; Mr. Miura, advisor to the police; Mr. Sano, a teacher in the Army.

On Friday, the 7th instant, the Japanese residents in Tientsin gave a farewell dinner in honour of those named, who are to leave Tientsin shortly.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground in connection with the tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.

Capt. Brierley beat Capt. Addison, 6-1 : 6-4 : 6-3.

S. E. Green beat P. H. Klinckunck, 6-2 : 6-3 : 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

E. R. Halifax (owes 30) beat A. C. E. Elborough (owes 15), 6-4 : 7-5.

H. Hancock (owes 30 4) beat A. N. Joscelyn (owes 15 2), 6-3 : 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class. K. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat H. Humphreys and P. H. Klinckunck (owes 30 4), 6-4 : 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "B" Class.

Lion Attwood and Lion Attwood (owes 15) beat A. P. H. Ronchetto and G. A. Cooke (owes 15 7-5), 6-4 : 5-7 : 6-3. Thus winning this event.

RACQUETS.

Event "G" Double Handicap. Lt. C. R. T. Thorp and Capt. H. K. Hughes (rec. 7) beat Lt. F. W. Glud and Lt. O. T. H. White (rec. 9) 48-27.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.

S. E. Green beat I. M. Palmer, R. N.; 6-0 : 6-3 : 6-0.

Lion Day, K. O. Y. L. I., beat C. T. Hoso, 6-0 : 6-0 : 6-1.

Doubles Handicap "A" class.

G. A. Hastings and Lion Day, K. O. Y. L. I. (owes 30-4) scratchet to J. Hooper and P. R. Wolf (scratch).

J. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat R. E. O. Bird and P. P. J. Wodehouse (scratch), 6-4 : 6-3.

Mr. B. L. Simpson, better known by his nom de plume Putum Wode, arrived at Seoul on the 12th inst.

THE CHINESE ABROAD.**PEACEFUL, LAW-ABIDING AND LABORIOUS.**

Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., presided at the monthly meeting of the China Society, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 16th ult., when a paper on "The Chinese as Emigrants" was read by Mr. A. G. Angier.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Angier said:—The emigrant from the land of the Middle Kingdom is practically always of the hardworking, labouring class—a collection of men with everything to gain, as they possess nothing. Only the dire necessity of obtaining space that he may help the old folks at home, or the impulse to stretch out towards his own ambitions, can tempt him abroad. Centuries of experience in the trading world have abundantly convinced him that "Honesty is the best policy."

Almost everywhere abroad, and in almost every walk of life, the Chinaman seems to be ubiquitous, and generally speaking he is a handy man. It might be said that in no white-man's-land do his industry and frugality habitually command universal approbation. It is British administration that suits him best. Generally speaking, it ignores many unimportant details, and the Chinese like being left alone. As Mr. Parker in one of his books points out, "Hongkong, and even more Singapore, is a wonderful spectacle of mixed liberty. The French do not interfere with liberty in theory, but it is the caprice or incapacity of individual officers that harasses the Chinese. For instance the instant a man lands he has endless trouble with his baggage, his effects, and the "tarifegeneral"; he is cuffed and shaved about; he has to pay a heavy annual poll-tax, get photographed at his own expense, have himself affiliated to some guild, and obtain various permits and passes. The Chinese are a republican race, and in their own country salute no official in the streets. The French do not properly understand Chinese ways; and thus the Chinaman at one moment insults his protectors with impunity, whilst at another the hot-headed French officer or policeman boxes his ears for some neglect of form which is purely imaginary. You have all heard much of the subject of Chinese slavery in South Africa. My own opinion is that you cannot make a slave of the Chinaman. If Ah Sin goes to Sumatra or Borneo or the F.M.S. on a plantation or for labour in other industries, Ah Ling will not follow him if the conditions are not to his liking and the necessary remittances do not go home.

In going abroad the Chinaman may bring some objectionable habits with him, but he has likewise many redeeming virtues. The former are frequently greatly overstated and the latter in the same degree under valued. Whilst the Chinese emigrant may not as a matter of fact be sought after in a white-man's country, he is, as regards, say, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, hedged in and protected in many ways against any possible rapacity of an employer, or even of his own carelessness; whilst if he is proceeding from Swatow to Sumatra to become a tobacco-planting coolie a committee of Dutch officials and planters is careful to see that his rights are properly safeguarded.

In conclusion, the lecturer remarked:—I trust you may have picked up a few grains to indicate my appreciation of what the Chinese can be as emigrants. They are well-educated, law-abiding, intelligent; they can learn anything and do anything. In industry, sobriety, common sense and diligence they may be placed on equality with our hard-working bee; indeed, they can excel him, for they are generous, charitable, and fond of good works; whilst no one has a more retentive memory for any service rendered—a service that is frequently sumptuously repaid.

Captain A. J. Orchard, 8th Rajputs, has been appointed Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Captain P. D. O. Johnstone.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The German gunboat Iltis left Shanghai on the 17th inst.

The half-yearly meeting of the Jockey Club took place to-day. It appears that 90 lives were lost in the Mestoo and Kwangtung collision.

Capt. Marabal, of the Canton line, left for Europe by the French Mail.

On Monday, the Hon. Mr. Osborne leaves for Home, via Siberia, for a holiday.

The Mongolian took away from Manila more souvenirs than any vessel of recent sailing.

Bishop Oldham will return for an inspection to the Philippines next October or November.

Mrs. Francis Clark and Miss H. Clark, wife and daughter of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Clark, left Hongkong Friday on the s.s. Asia.

Mr. William Samuel Brown acts as Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne.

Mr. F. Grove, the managing engineer of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Grove, left the Kamo Maru for a holiday in England.

Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, United States Ambassador in Tokio, is to be transferred to Berlin, and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, is coming to Tokio.

The last mail from home brings the sad news of the death of Mr. John Keddie Wilkie who, for many years, was well-known in engineering circles throughout the F.M.S. and the Straits. He first came to the East, from Dundee, as far back as 1882.

We learn that Mr. W. F. Mitchell, who was for many years in Yokohama as manager of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., and who has many friends among the Japanese, has been appointed a director of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and is expected to arrive shortly in Japan by the Siberian Railway. He will take up his post at Yokohama as general manager of the bank for the Far East.

The telegraph office in Canton has hitherto been closed at night, but instructions have now been received from the Board of Posts and Communications to keep the office open day and night for the receipt and despatch of telegrams.

That the mountain pastures of the Philippines offer a splendid opportunity for stock raising is the opinion of Prof. C. V. Piper, forage expert who recently arrived in the islands to aid the bureau of agriculture in its solution of the problem of raising forage to supply native cattle.

"China awake and at work" is very vividly described by Clarence Poé, in the "American Review of Review," who announces that within eighteen months China will have a Parliament or revolution. He urges all American teachers, ministers and writers to help in supplying the moral guidance needed.

A branch of the Communication Bank was started in Singapore last year to facilitate the Chinese residents in remitting and transferring money to their mother country. In view of the dense population of Chinese residents in Borneo, the Malaya States, &c., branches of the Communication Bank will be established in all those places shortly.

Shortly after midnight Friday morning, P.C. John O'Kille was the victim of a sad accident. It appears that the unfortunate policeman was travelling on board a tram-car, and to the best of his recollection, he fell into a fainting fit through some cause or other. Soon after the unfortunate occurrence, he was placed on a stretcher and removed in a serious condition to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is now receiving every medical attention. The victim's forehead is badly injured.

A collision which might well have had fatal results, occurred at Bangkok in front of Messrs. Windsor and Co.'s wharf, a few days ago, between the small motor launch owned by the Pilot Company, and a larger steam launch belonging to the R.R. Department. The pilot's launch was split in two and immediately commenced to fill. Capt. Rees and the two Siamese who comprised the crew, at once took to the water and were with some difficulty taken on board the Railay launch. One of the crew, who was unable to swim, was in an exhausted state when rescued. The damaged launch, half submerged, was left to drift down the river.

A coolie had three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for housebreaking in To-Wa-Wan, Hung Hom district.

Attorney O'Brien, of Manila, is here on business and pleasure. He is interested in a big gold dredging scheme in the Philippines.

We understand that Mr. W. Stewart, of Kowloon Docks, has been appointed captain of the local branch of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

The s.s. Zafiro, according to a cable received by Messrs. Shevyn Tomos, left Manila to-day at 4 p.m. and is expected here on Thursday morning.

Telegrams from Washington state that in the Senate Mr. Stone, a Democrat, denounced the landing in Mexico of marines by H.M. S. Shearwater as an arbitrary act, tantamount to an act of war, if approved by Great Britain.

The Board of Communications has decided to issue a national loan for the redemption of railways hitherto in the hands of the foreigners, and also for the development of railway enterprises.

With reference to the programme of Indian reliefs, 1910-11, it is notified that the departure of the R.L.M.S. "Hardinge" from India originally arranged to take place on the 10th inst., has been postponed.

The Chinese Consul-General in Canada has taken a census of the Chinese residents in the British Dominion, and found that only 2 per cent among 25,000 Chinese are merchants and the rest labourers.

A Chinaman named Man Wah Kee was fined £50 or three months' imprisonment at Liverpool on 21st ult., for keeping a gaming house. Ten other Chinamen found on the premises when the police raided them were bound over.

A fire broke out in No. 101 Main Street, Shaukiwan East at 8.45 Wednesday morning. The Shaukiwan Brigade was immediately on the spot, and started to extinguish the fire. No. 101 was practically gutted, and No. 99 was damaged by water. The loss amounts to \$1,400.

The heavy gun from the Citadel Battery, Dover, which is to be dispatched to Hongkong, has at length been embarked in a barge for Woolwich. The great gun was stranded because the railway company refused to allow it to be taken across the Priory bridge, but all difficulties have at length been overcome.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has just framed a list of regulations governing the visit of foreigners into the interior of China, which are considered expedient owing to the numerous cases of discovering foreigners secretly surveying and sketching the places in the interior of the Chinese Empire, under the pretext of travelling.

The Admiralty has ordered a week's extra leave to be granted to the crew of the surveying-ship "Merlin," who will be returning to England from Hongkong in the cruiser "Pelorus." This concession is made in consideration of their arduous duties during their two years' commission in Far Eastern waters.

The first collision on record between a submarine boat of the United States Navy and a merchant vessel occurred before daybreak last week, when the submarine "Shark" rammed and sank the 80-ton lorchha Opon, owned by Urrutia and Company, off Cape Santiago, about 150 miles south of Manila.

Good prices were obtained for the contents of Green Park House, the residence of Mr. Bolilios, at the sale conducted by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, a total of £3,708 being realised. A brass band headed the cortège from the deceased's house to St. Miguel's Cemetery. The deceased was born in Macao in 1843. He started the hotel known as Hingkoo's Hotel thirty years ago, and this establishment was well known throughout the Orient. He retired in 1903. He leaves a wife, eight children and many grandchildren to mourn his loss.